

Commerce

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. XXV. 24

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1923.

NUMBER 7.

No more convincing evidence of TALLOFATS superiority could be desired than the fact that so many mills of prominence have chosen TALLOFATS as the sizing which gives them the best results.



Charles R. Allen

Manufacturer
Distributor

Charleston, S. C.



That Cloth You Are Making at High Cost on Common Looms

Could probably be made on Northrop Automatic Looms with large reduction of Weaving Costs. Perhaps your rival has made the change---or is about to do so.

Let's Talk It Over. You can't afford not to know. Our Salesmen and Experts are at your service.

DRAPER CORPORATION

Hopedale Massachusetts

Southern Office Atlanta Georgia

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Why Textile Men Prefer Mason Tires

Those who are aware that two of the Mason cotton mills are located in Georgia, know the strategic value of selection of raw cotton right in the field. When you consider that cotton forms 65 per cent of a tire you realize that quality, uniformity and consequent dependability are decided right in your own locality.

Hook up with these facts the fundamental policy of the Mason Company—"The highest quality it is possible to build into a casing, and the lowest possible price to the consumer"—and you have the answer to the fact that many tire users in the Textile industry prefer Mason Cords.

MASON CORDS

Beautiful in appearance, yet rugged and tough treaded, Mason Cords are conspicuous for economy. You need buy fewer Masons. Your repair cost is less. They are as true value as the dollars you pay for them and these are fewer also.

The Mason line is complete in both pneumatic and solid types. Your need for dependable tire service, on either passenger car or truck, is met in Mason Cords.

Get in touch with the nearest Mason dealer.

The Mason Tire & Rubber Company

Atlanta Branch

178 Spring Street

Tax-Audits

Annual Audits

made under the supervision of Certified Public Accountants mean an independent verification of the recorded transactions and prove the clerical accuracy of the books.

Audit Reports

of Certified Public Accountants that contain information of costs, operations and financial data covering the year, are important records of unusual value for reference, administrative and budget making purposes.

Financial Statements

prepared by Certified Public Accountants of established practice and known in the business world, have a peculiar and distinctive value in the banking and commercial centers.

Income Tax Returns

both State and Federal, are important reports required to be filed by every corporation and other taxpayers not later than March 15th of each year. Such reports, prepared by Certified Public Accountants, who are familiar with the Laws, Regulations and Decisions, lessen the liability of additional taxes, reduce the annoying features of investigations and facilitate the work of the authorities in proving their correctness.

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VELVETEEN

The Supreme TEXTILE OIL

U. C. TALLOW U. C. GUM A
KING BRAND SIZING
ANILINE COLORS

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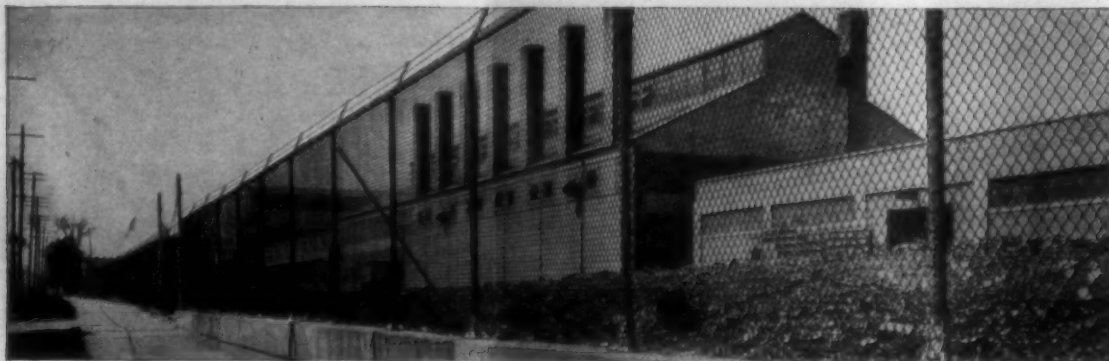
Southern Office, 307 Commercial National

Bank Building

Charlotte, N. C.



protection outside your plant



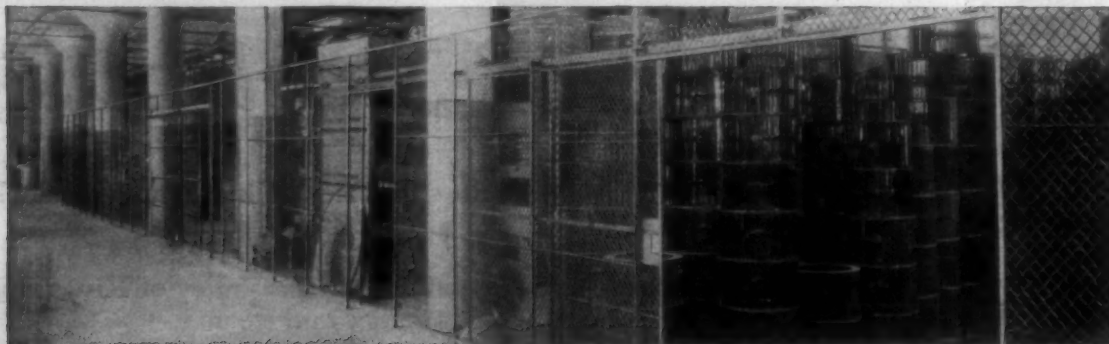
A PROTECTION fence is a necessity around the well-managed plant—for economy, for discipline, for orderliness.

Without a protection fence, losses from petty pilfering are certain, grounds quickly become ugly and unkempt, there is constant danger of

incendiary fire, accident, and interference with yard operations.

The PAGE non-climbable wire link fence, made of steel or rust-resisting ARMCO Ingot Iron, has been adopted as the standard of fence design by hundreds of leading factories.

protection inside your plant



INSIDE the plant the need for property protection is equally acute. Goods in process, raw materials, finished stocks, tools and dies must be enclosed, to prevent removal by unauthorized workmen.

PAGE PANEL PARTITIONS, made in standard, interchangeable sections, from the

same INTERLOCKED wire-link mesh that is used for PAGE exterior fencing, solve this problem. These are low in price, quickly erected by your own workmen, they take up no room, do not interfere with light, air, or supervision. Made in standard panels 4' x 8'—special panels furnished where needed.

the INTERLOCKED mesh
safeguards against intrusion



There is a PAGE distributing organization near every industrial center, that carries complete stocks of PAGE fence products, and is equipped to design and install promptly. For the name of the distributor nearest you and complete Catalog literature, write

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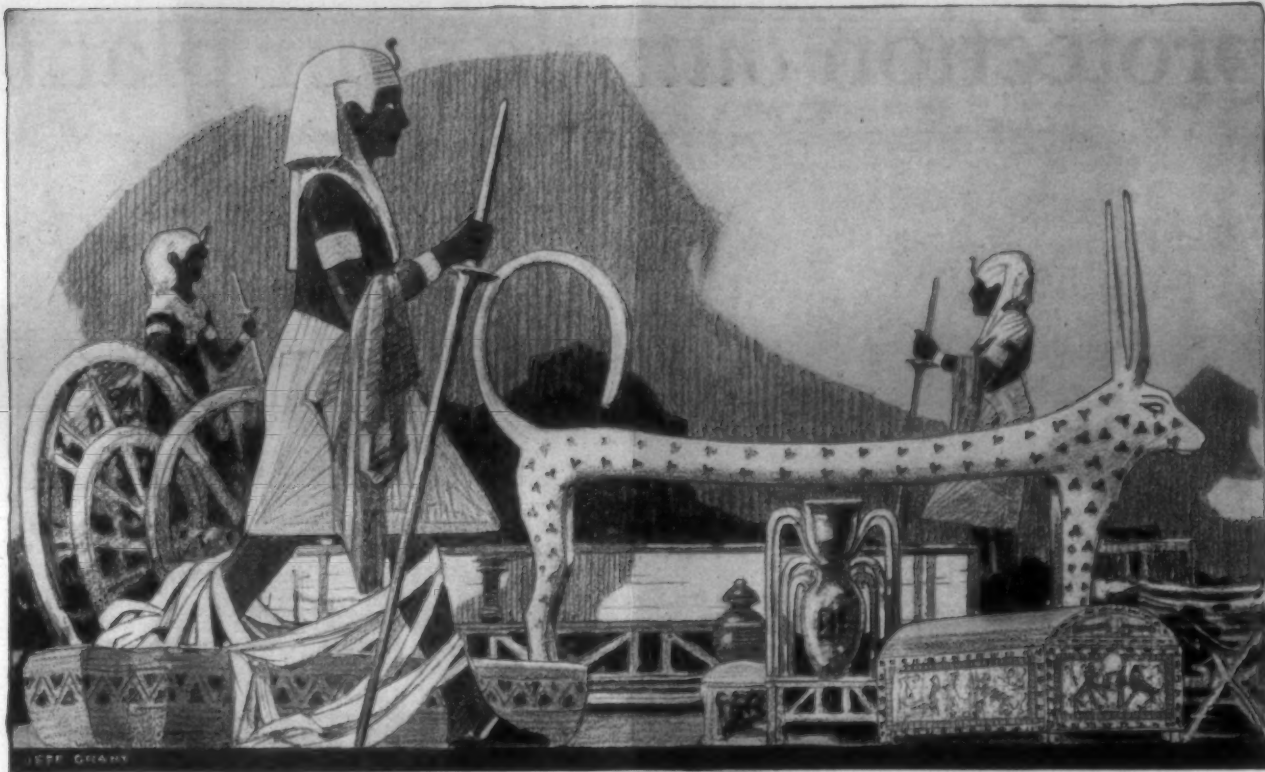
"America's
first wire
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PROTECTION FENCE



The only wire
fence made of
Armco Ingot Iron



A Gang of Steel Huskies

IMAGINE the slumbers of King Tutankhamen broken wide open by the rattle of steel —

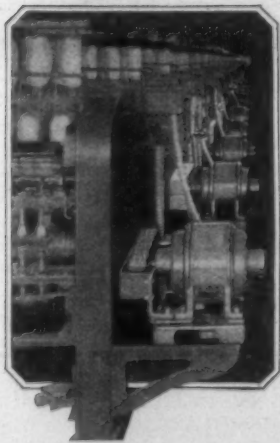
The dead dust silence of the Valley of Kings ripped all asunder by pneumatics and steam!

True, both highly unlikely, but they illustrate a point.

A story-a-day for skyscraper gangs is no unusual record. But the Pharaohs thought a Pyramid built in a hundred years was speed.

Three hundred decades have made this difference in know-how and tools. Power has been harnessed. Human backs are no longer the best fulcrum.

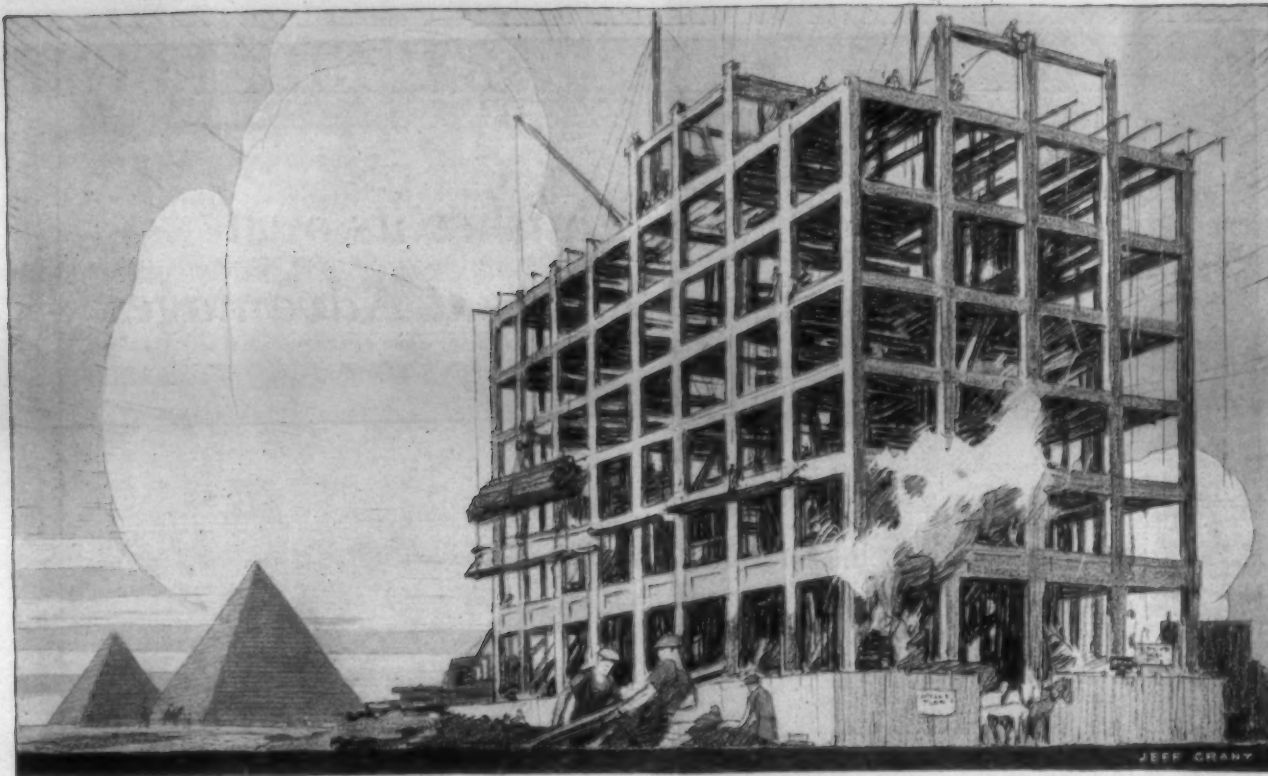
Yet in our own age there are "Pharaohs" still wasting power.



1225



LINK-BELT



in the Valley of Kings

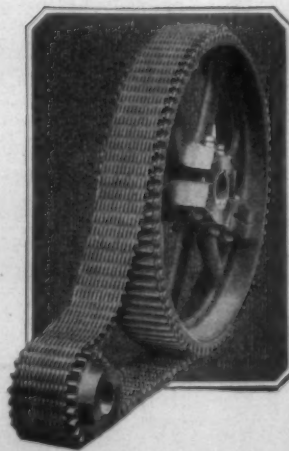
There still survive some antediluvian ideas, despite the march of the modern.

However, hundreds of plant owners—in a wide range of industries—do agree upon this: Power can be conserved.

One of the ways to do it is through the Link-Belt Silent Chain Drive. Here is power full used; no waste—no slippage—98.2% efficiency (on actual test).

Briefly—Link-Belt Silent Chain is flexible as a belt—positive as a gear—more efficient than either. What more can you ask of a power transmission?

Learn more about this effective, quiet Drive for all kinds of machinery and line shafting. Send for our 144-page Data Book No. 125.



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SILENT CHAIN



THE FUNCTIONS OF THE ENGINEER

The Cotton Mill that Finishes its own Cloth has these Dominant Advantages

- 1—It can obtain economies in time, freight and service.
- 2—It is in a position to brand its own product and build up good will with consuming public that will eventually create a permanent and stable demand for this known brand.
- 3—It will increase the economic independence of the mill, by assuring uniform quality, by synchronizing the finishing of the goods with production, and by giving the complete control of every process and by adding new sources of profit.

The profitable operation of a finishing department or plant depends on many factors most of which are of so technical a character as to call for the services of the Engineer in plan and design.

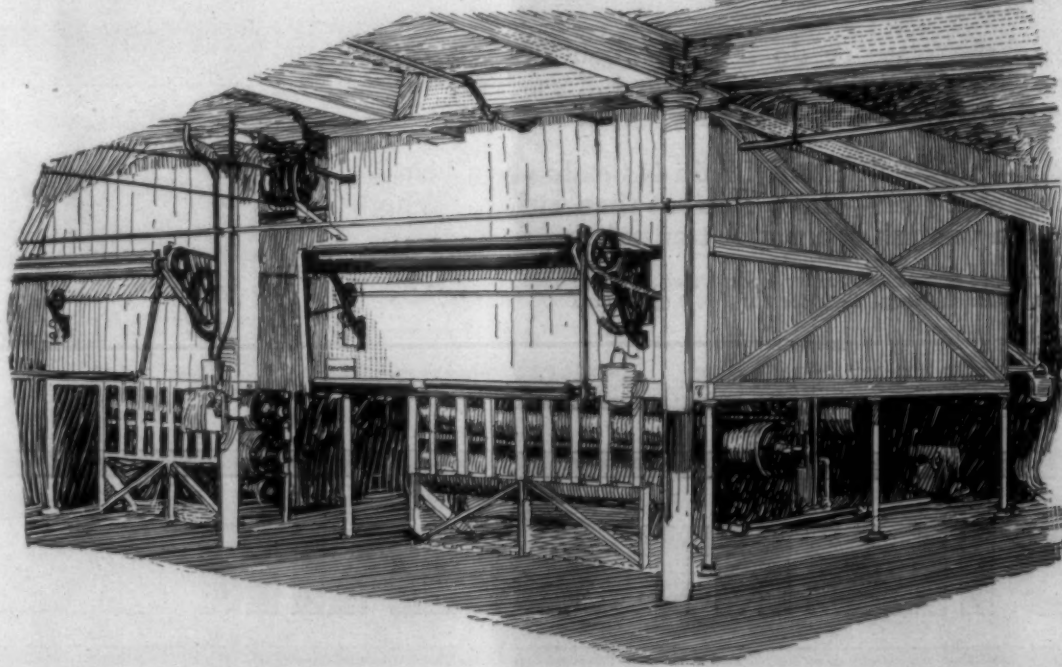
His counsel can frequently save large sums both in the original investment and in the operating cost.

J. E. SIRRINE & COMPANY

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BUTTERWORTH *Finishing* MACHINERY

FOXWELL GUIDERS

*Unerring Automatic Fingers
take the place of hand labor*

Fabric travelling through finishing machinery tends towards a serpentine motion right to left. The second that the cloth is out of line it touches a sensitive upright finger at either side of the Foxwell Guider. Instantly a valve is exposed. A pair of cylinders on either side revolve, nipping the material between them and again centre it absolutely in the machine.

We'll send out book on Foxwell Guiders. They are shown on various types of machines.

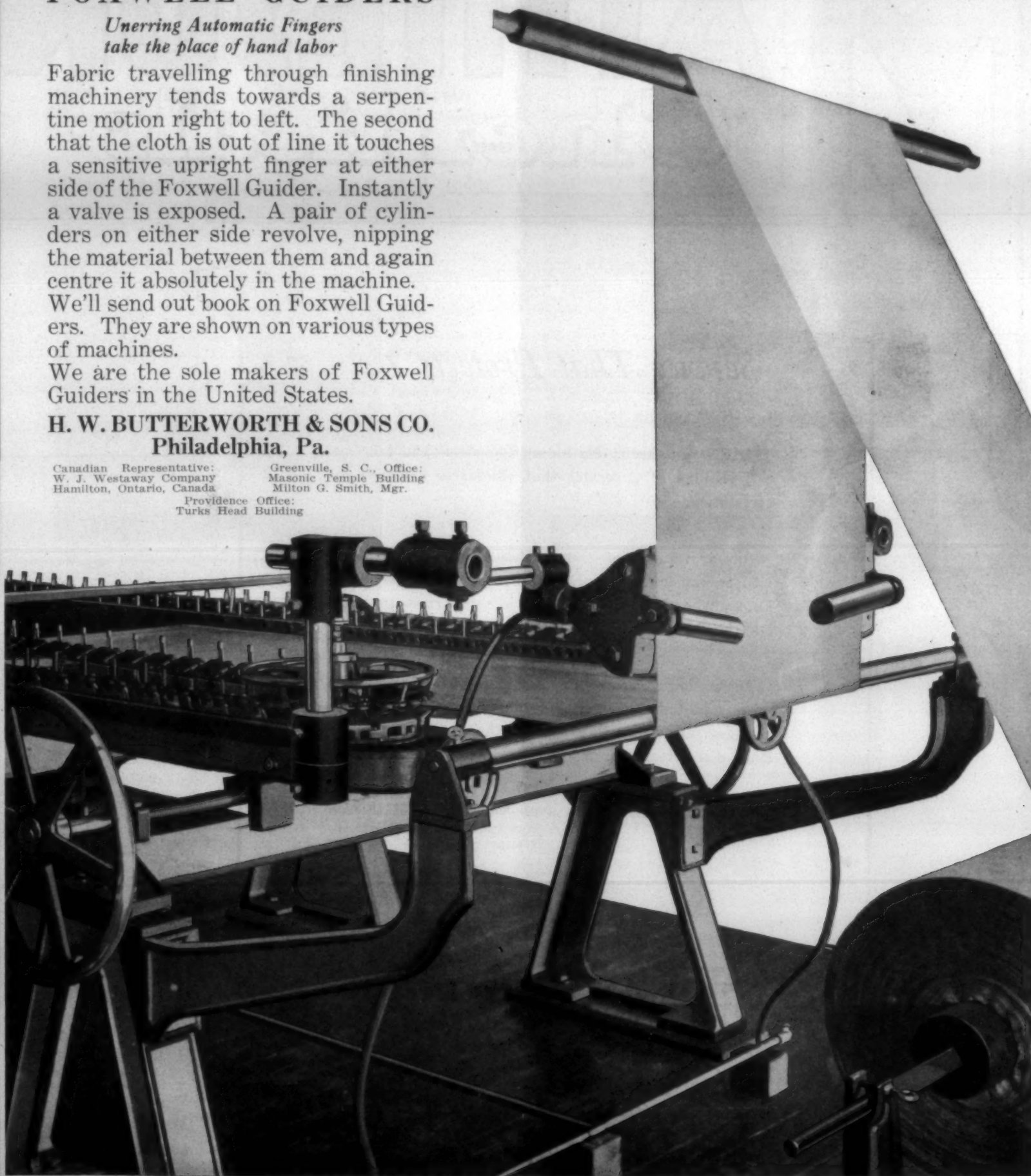
We are the sole makers of Foxwell Guiders in the United States.

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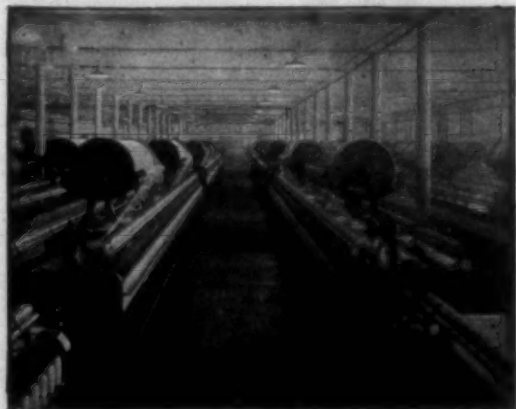
Deal Direct with the Manufacturer

Hyatt Bearing Spinning and Twister Frames Being Specified In Ever Increasing Numbers

The 40 new Hyatt roller bearing equipped heavy twisters recently installed by The Ninigret Company, Pawtucket, R. I., are part of over 800 Hyatt equipped spinning frames and twisters now operating in progressive mills throughout the country. Many more Hyatt equipped frames are being built at the present time.

The advantages offered are: Power Saving, Smoother Operation, Oil Saving and Durability.

Power Saving—Carefully conducted tests under practical operating conditions in several mills have proved that Hyatt bearings save more than $\frac{1}{2}$ H. P. per frame.



Some of the 40 Hyatt bearing heavy twisters at Ninigret Company, Pawtucket, R. I.

At a power cost of \$30.00 per H. P. per year, this amounts to a saving of \$15.90 per year per frame.

Smoother Operation—Due to the true rolling motion of the Hyatt bearings a smoother running cylinder shaft results, producing a more uniform spindle speed—more uniformly spun yarn.

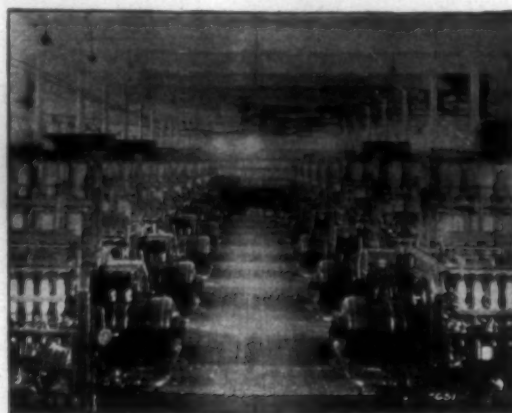
Oil Saving—The usual practice in oiling Hyatt bearings is 4 times a year instead of the weekly oiling required by plain bearings—a saving of more than 90% in oil and the labor to apply it.

Tecumseh Mills, Fall River, Mass., are operating 18 Hyatt equipped spinning frames.



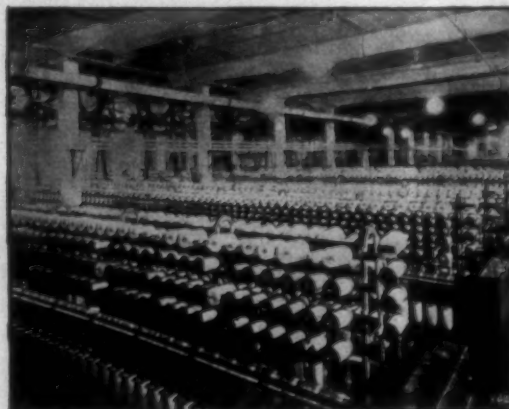
Durability—Hyatt bearings by reason of their almost frictionless operation and their

18 Hyatt bearing spinning frames at Narragansett Mills, Fall River, Mass.



chrome-vanadium steel rollers operate throughout the ordinary life of a machine without adjustment or replacement.

Considering these important money saving advantages, can you longer afford to operate plain bearing frames, when you can

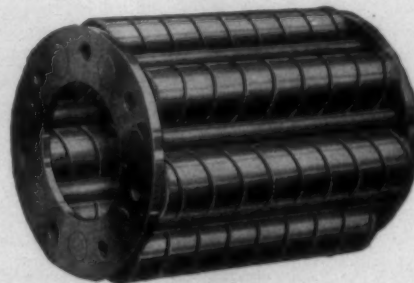


There are 40 Hyatt equipped heavy twisters in operation at Fairhaven Mills, New Bedford, Mass.

have Hyatt bearings applied (six bearings) at an average cost per frame of \$35.00?

Include this important item in your frame specifications or write us for more complete information.

P. S. Use Hyatt bearings on your line shafts too—save power (15% at least) save oil, save maintenance. See Bulletin 127.



HYATT ROLLER BEARING CO.

Newark Detroit Chicago San Francisco
Worcester Milwaukee Huntington Minneapolis
Philadelphia Cleveland Pittsburgh Buffalo Indianapolis



Introducing
JOHN BRIGHT, D.C.



*Let him show you how to eliminate your finishing troubles
with **INTERNATIONAL TEXTILE COMPOUND***

I suppose you are all curious to know what the "D. C." stands for, eh? It is Doctor of Cleaning and my twenty years' experience in solving cleaning problems and perfecting scientific compounds has so fitted me to cure cleaning ills that people have given me the title.

Yes, I realize that this sounds mighty egotistical, but you see I have finally persuaded the advertising men to let me talk "straight from the shoulder" to you mill men who are interested in your finishing problems. So, here goes.

You see, nowadays many oils and emulsions contain mineral ingredients which can only be handled by a compound with great emulsifying power. That's where my No. 2 comes in; it leaves goods and yarns absolutely CLEAN. This insures perfect dyeing.

Of course, this perfect dyeing pleased my mill friends, but when they saw the great saving in soap effected by the use of INTERNATIONAL TEXTILE COMPOUND No. 2, they enthusiastically declared that I certainly "had the goods." Fifteen pounds of our compound boiled

up with 100 pounds of soap saves 25% to 35% the total amount of soap consumed. And get this—the use of INTERNATIONAL TEXTILE COMPOUND No. 2 gives a finer "loft" and better "feel" to the goods. The fibres come through more open, causing the dyes to penetrate better and resulting in more brilliant colors.

Just write me in detail about your scouring and dyeing troubles. I'll be glad to send you enough compound to prove conclusively that it can save you trouble, time and money. If it doesn't, return what is left after trial and you won't owe us a cent. That's my proposition. Fair enough, isn't it?

*Internationally yours
John Bright*



INTERNATIONAL CHEMICAL CO.

PHILADELPHIA ~ ~ ~ ~ PENNA.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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VOL. XXIV.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1923.

NUMBER 7

Spinners' Meeting at Spartanburg

The Spinners' Division of the Southern Textile Association was called to order at 10 o'clock Friday, April 6th, in the Chamber of Commerce, Spartanburg, S. C., by Chairman Carl R. Harris.

After a short talk relative to the work of the Spinners' Division, Mr. Harris, introduced John D. McAulay, overseer of spinning at Piedmont, Ala., who read the following paper: Mr. Chairman and Members of the

Spinners Meeting:

I take pleasure in making a short talk on the management of help in the spinning room. I will try and give you a little of my experience and success of over thirty years as foreman in spinning room.

The secret of management of the help depends largely upon a good knowledge of human nature, and it has been said that a foreman of the spinning room is a teacher, judge and juror all in one, as he has to teach the help, lead and advise them in the right way, and settle their difficulties.

As the spinning room is the starting place for all young help, boys and girls who shall later become the men and women workers in the cotton mill, I would say that a foreman should be a christian, as he is a leader of the younger help in the mill and it has been said to be a successful foreman you must treat the help as you would want to be treated, should you be in their place.

I find that the most successful way is to have a system in the management of the room, or department. Now in regard to hiring the help, it should always, if possible, be done by the foreman, and in hiring with the idea that they may work and be advanced to the highest place in the room when they deserve the promotion, if there is an opening.

In regard to human nature all boys and girls have different temperaments, and we find that some, in being taken on, make better spoolers, while some just make spinners all their lives. I have made it quite a practice in hiring help to make a study of them and put them in places they fit best. I have never been very successful with boys spinners, except to teach them to spin before putting them on doffing. I believe girls make the best spinners being quick to learn to piece up the ends and take more pains in their work.

I have been very successful with

boys on doffing and advancing them from spinning to twisting room, and teaching them to be fixers and second hands.

Running a spinning room is not the easiest thing in the world, but with constant attention to all the details, as well as the largest ones, it can be run very satisfactorily. Let yourself be satisfied with nothing less than the very best yarn that can be made.

Now a few words in regard to my system in the line of promotion. After a spinner has had time to learn, I start them with one to two sides, then as they get better they advance to twelve sides, which is the most my best spinners run on 50/1 to 80/1 yarn. I am now insisting and teaching all my spinners to twist up all their ends instead of dabling them up. I have my rooms graded, boys learning to doff are put on the easiest set, then on a set a little harder, and on up. Twister doffers, I teach to be twister tenders. They run from ten to eighteen sides wet twist. The same system works throughout the spooler rooms.

So much in regard to the management of the help, and their duties. I will say a few words in regard to the way to get the co-operation of the help.

The foreman, assistant foreman, and fixers should be ever on the lookout to see that the machines are kept up, in first class shape, such as the oiling at the proper time, rings and travelers changed when worn, and renewed when worn out. I find that when the machines or spinning frames are kept in good order and the work runs good, we have very little trouble in managing the help.

I find that the hank clock on the spinning frames has been a great improvement and help to the foreman in managing the help. In other words a spinner takes more interest in her work when she knows she is getting paid for all the pounds she turns off, instead of keeping or running so many ends to a side, and they help the foreman to keep their frames running, knowing that when they are stopped they are losing out.

I am a great believer in the check system, such as having different colors for different numbers spools and bobbins. Also, marking the sides and giving each spooler a number so that when they make bad

work, it can be traced to the one who made it.

In closing I could not help but add a few words from Forbes Magazine, February 17th, written by Harry H. Tukey, entitled, "The Key Man of Industry," a foreman which fits with my own experience. The foreman and the minor executives, whether the workers under them are turning out the production, distributing it, attending to its finance or keeping office records, are brothers. They are the stuff of which leaders are made of. Every man who have a dozen more workers under him, must solve some of the same problems that beset the larger executives and the principles are the same in the shop, office and elsewhere, only their application varies since the foreman is only a step removed from the mass of workers and very close to them in sympathy. The connecting link between management and men. He has been called the key man of industry. If we have closed co-operation between employers and employees more whole souled team work all down the line, we must have more intelligent foremanship.

Should a foreman be especially trained for his job, or should he simply be launched unprepared, to sink or swim? What are the duties and responsibilities of the foreman? How may he school himself to discharge his duties and meet his responsibilities? I would say in reply, a foreman should be trained and prepared. Now referring to my position, my assistant foreman is in training now and while I am here he is in my place and the work and production is going on just the same.

In regard to the training, we have different textile schools, also numbers of textile books and scores of foremen who are always willing to lend a helping hand to any young man who is willing to study and learn to manage a spinning room. Would say, in closing, that I am glad I am a member of the Southern Textile Association and glad to be invited to this spinners meeting. I have always received something from every meeting I have attended, and hope to learn something here today to carry back to the Old State of Alabama and help some other mill men along the way.

J. A. Chapman wanted to know if he used special spinners to teach the learners. McAulay replied that he did.

L. R. Gilbert wanted to know how many in the room had special trainers for new spinners. About ten raised their hands.

Carl Harris said he would rather let the frame stand than to put on spinners before they were taught.

C. B. Gunn, of Spray, N. C., wanted to know how many sides the teacher ran while teaching new spinners.

J. D. McAulay said it would be best to put the spinners on one side only.

J. A. Chapman, Jr., asked the benefit of hank clocks on spinning.

J. D. McAulay favored hank clocks. He paid per hank but rates were based on the yarn number. Doffers were paid on a percentage basis. Also hank clocks indicated belt slippage.

B. R. Burnham said hank clocks should not be used to induce spinners to run frames overtime.

C. C. Brigman said that he obtained 105 per cent figured production of hank clocks but contraction of yarn and ends down reduced that about three per cent. He found hank clocks greatly aided production.

C. B. Gunn asked if hank clocks reduced cost. C. C. Brigman said yes. J. V. McCombs said hank clocks had increased his production but on account of making coarse work he had been unable to double up during the dinner hour or to pay by the hank.

Carl Harris, however, said that he ran 4's to 8's and paid by the hank.

B. F. Wofford wanted to know how it was possible to run frames after stopping time. Answer was by sending doffers out in the afternoon and letting them remain a short time after stopping.

Chairman Harris asked how many on coarse numbers used hank clocks. Three held up hand.

Henderson of Cordova, Ala., had hank clocks on coarse numbers but did not pay by the hank.

Geo. Ray, of the Brandon Duck Mills, made a similar statement.

C. L. Chandler asked Brigman if he ran the same number of hours before putting on hank clocks as now.

Brigman answered that he could keep frames going more hours and that that was the object of putting on the hank clocks.

(Continued on Page 14.)

Jobbers Report Strong Market

"Percale printers are receiving constant demands for goods, and it is reported that their present prices which are 30 per cent higher than those prevailing six or seven months ago, are meeting with less resistance than expected." This comment is made by Thomas A. Fernley, secretary of the National Dry Goods Association, in its current market service letter. Mr. Fernley goes on to point out the problem which confronts the printers, with regard to the prices on percales, to be named for fall.

"Printers feel that, if prices are substantially increased, it may lead toward less consumption and to consequent smaller orders from the wholesalers. It is pointed out that, if the orders are for three cases instead of 10—or 10 instead of 25—it will mean smaller production and consequent increased overhead expenses on the part of the print works. Substantially higher prices for percales, it is said, might further lead to disadvantage in comparison with gingham of a comparable quality, which might not even be offset by attractive percale styling.

"Fall percale prices are looked forward to with interest, but in the hope that threatened higher prices may be forestalled in some manner, notwithstanding the strong gray goods market."

With regard to gingham, there is the interesting observation that the sales of the best grades "have been smaller than hoped for by the manufacturers."

"Many of the gingham manufacturers have been quite successful in selling the general line, but both wholesalers and manufacturers report that sales of the best grades of gingham have been smaller than hoped for by manufacturers.

"Some of the unfortunate conditions which prevailed last year in distribution of the higher grades have forced the wholesalers to carry over some portion of their stock, thus decreasing their needs this season.

"Three or four manufacturers have responded favorably to the request of the gingham committee of the association for seasonal dating, or conditions equivalent to seasonal dating.

"Several wholesalers have commented to the effect that increased confidence could be felt concerning gingham prices, on account of the several factors which have strengthened the market since prices were first announced.

"Some thought is being given among manufacturers to gingham styles for the future, and there are those who feel that conservative staple styles are to be preferred over these novelties which are subject to loss of much of their wearing qualities through the fact that less yarn is required in their manufacture.

"Some concern is also being expressed regarding full deliveries of the quantities of these novelty gingham which have been sold."

Regarding the wage advances be-

ing granted by the cotton mills, "it is said that this will mean advances in the cost of manufacture from three-quarter to 1 1-2 cents per yard, depending upon the nature of the goods."

"While list prices on wide sheetings, sheets and pillow cases have not been changed, the distributor's compensation has been reduced in some cases.

"There was a reluctance on the part of primary market factors to disturb the price basis of the goods, but there is a strong tendency to disregard this conservatism and to arrive at a new higher basis.

"Reliable sources of information say that while one producer is opposed to an advance, another advocates a 7 1-2 cent rise and still another is inclined toward a 10 cent advance, but that delay is caused by this difference of opinion and the fluctuation in raw cotton.

"Demand continues strong and the measure of protection given to buyers may serve to advantage at this time.

"Cotton blankets are well under order at a price basis which has become increasingly satisfactory.

"One house has placed its lines at value, and buyers as well as commission merchants declare their belief that this is a good thing for cotton blanket sales.

"Wholesalers recognizing shortage of cotton blanket production in 1922 and the low price woolen blankets which were available, are quite convinced that this year is going to be a splendid one in blanket sales.

"One important producer claims that 70 per cent of the estimated production is already under order.

"Denims are quite active under the basis of the price made several months ago, but overall manufacturers as well as wholesalers are, for the present, backward in contracting for late delivery at present prices.

"It may be interesting to note that goods are today priced at half the war-peak prices and twice the low prices made in the early part of 1921.

"The wholesalers have enjoyed a splendid business in wash goods and cotton novelties, and those salesmen who have started on the road for our members with their fall samples are securing quite a number of orders, although it is early for fall business.

"One wash goods department writing us, says:

"The immediate order business from the road is also very good. Considering the fact that merchants started to place spring orders as far back as last October, it is surprising how well business for immediate shipments keeps up."

Regardless of the judgment of buyers in exercising to the Oriental patterns, their sales have kept up and re-orders have been made even by those buyers who found it necessary to break earlier resolutions against re-orders.

In almost every line, rising raw material costs, plus a strong labor market and continuing heavy de-

mand for merchandise, has served to maintain a firm and strong market.

There is some contention that cotton piece goods prices are based on 28-cent cotton, and a few wholesalers have conceded a possible propriety of advances where they are made to establish prices equivalent to a replacement prices based on present raw cotton cost.

Manufacturers, in considering this matter, have said that they were hesitating to do this because of the disturbance and loss which might result if raw cotton conditions were to change shortly.

In other words, this factor favored the fast movement of merchandise, constantly buying and selling, and not building up heavy inventories.

It is, of course, true that the wholesalers are generally committed for strictly fall lines, such as napped goods, blankets, gingham, and other goods of this character, at price levels which were considered satisfactory when made and which seemed to be better purchases, as raw cotton has strengthened and labor and wage advances have been made.

In domestics and other lines not of a seasonable character, the preference is for nearby trading and quick turnover.

Attention has been called by a thinking merchant to the fact that only three times in the history of our country has the price of raw cotton reached a point of more than 30 cents a pound; viz.—during the Civil War with blockade runners cotton at \$2 per pound—with our 40-cent cotton in the days of the Great War, and at over 30 cents during the month of March.

The wholesalers, while realizing that they are traveling in a market where considerable judgment must be displayed, are intent, nevertheless, in maintaining an adequate stock for the service of their retail customers.

They realize that, with high prices or low prices, a merchant's obligation is to carry sufficient stock to supply his customers' needs, and that starved stock and constant failure to fill orders completely not only hurts the retail trade, but seriously injures the prestige of the wholesaler who permits such a condition to result from his incomplete conception of his duty.

Plan Standardization Of Hosiery And Underwear.

Philadelphia.—Representatives of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers, which held its 19th annual convention and knitting arts exhibition at the Commercial Museum, have announced plans for standardization work which, when completed, will result in savings estimated at many millions annually to knit goods manufacturers of this country.

This work will be under the direct supervision of the Fellowship on Research of the National associa-

tion in cooperation with the Bureau of Standards at Washington and similar agencies, and E. M. Schenks, who represents the fellowship at the Bureau of Standards estimated that the savings through the standardization on paper boxes alone will save manufacturers in the neighborhood of \$3,000,000 each year.

The report on paper box standardization is almost ready to be submitted, he said, and rapid progress has been made on the standardization of cones. The standard method of measuring hosiery sizes advocated by the association to take the place of the various methods in vogue has already been endorsed by the Bureau of Standards at Washington, the Textile Commission of the Federal Specifications Board, and by the American Home Economic Association.

The Fellowship, Mr. Schenke said, also intends to take up the standardization of twist required for all cotton yarn used in the production of hosiery and underwear; the standardization of mill equipment; the standardization of methods for testing the breaking strength of knitted products for which a special machine has been devised in the Bureau of Standards; the standardization of breaking and bursting strengths for hosiery and underwear; standardization of nomenclature; the standardization of lubricants for all knitting machines; the determination of the value of dyestuffs, chemicals and soap used for hosiery especially as regards tendering, fastness to light, chlorine, etc.; the standardization of knitting quarter sizes; the standardization of sizes of yarn used for hosiery and underwear; and the official classification of hosiery, underwear and materials.

The report on the standardization of cotton yarn contracts is said to be in the hands of the association's committee, of which Joseph H. Zens, president of the association, is chairman.

As a result of the lack of standardization of yarn cones used at present, knit goods manufacturers are said to be losing substantial sums annually. The taper of wound cones it is pointed out varies because of the difference in the cones now in use. As a result of this difference in taper a machine set for a 27-inch stocking may actually turn out one that is 28 inches long, and unless proper adjustments are made to care for the taper of the cone, a loss is sustained on each stocking thus produced.

In connection with the proposed standardization of paper boxes used by hosiery manufacturers for packing their product, it was said that investigations revealed the widest lack of uniformity. It was frequently found, for instance, that tops did not fit properly and were crushed in handling or in transit, and that the stockings did not fit snugly. These facts, together with the great difference in sizes, frequently prevent the display of the product to good advantage in retail stores.

Overseer to Superintendent

Written exclusively for Southern Textile Bulletin by "Old Fixer", a man who has had long & varied experience in this work

Finishing Of The Fabrics.

One of the final operations to which the goods are submitted in the finishing department is that of inspection and correction of defects. If the goods are of a low grade, the attention given to them is not so important as that given to the better classes of textures. All classes of fabrics, after leaving the loom, are perched for the purpose of giving an inspector an opportunity to closely examine every yard of the cloth on both sides and note the defects in the manufacture. Every opportunity is taken to correct these defects and in many cases the imperfections of the carding, spinning, weaving, dyeing and other processes are quite skilfully covered.

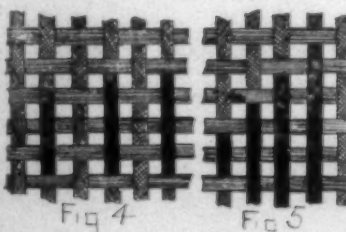
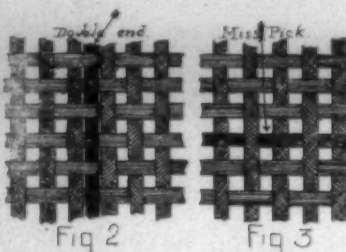
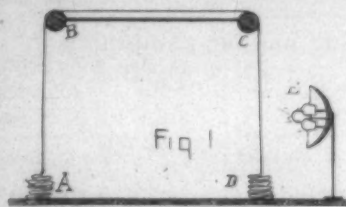
Formerly the cloth for inspection was run over a pair of rollers hung high enough to carry the cloth over the head of the inspector. The two rollers were far enough apart so as to allow standing space on the floor between the two sides of the cloth so that an examination could be made of the texture from the inside. The cloth was pulled over the rollers by hand. The more modern contrivance is arranged on the same principle but the rollers are turned by a belt and pulley and an electric light furnishes sufficient brilliancy to make the cloth transparent so that the defects can be seen very

readily. Figure 1 shows the plan of the rollers B and C over which the cloth is drawn from the door at A to the other side at D. The electrical lamp is at E and is provided with three or more bulbs as shown.

Detection of Miss-picks and Snarls.

The inspector is able to detect any fault in the weaving as the cloth moves along and he marks such defects as need the attention of the sewing-in girls, knotters and speckers. Bad knots will be found in nearly all pieces of goods and if these are removed before the goods are finished there will be a good chance of completely covering the defect. Miss-picks can be sewed in by sewing-in girls who are experienced at the work. Imperfections of this character are usually passed by the common run of textiles, but have to be corrected in the better lines of fabrics. As the inspector usually employs his magnifying glass to detect miss-placed ends in a fabric, a double end of warp thread will appear very like that shown in solid black in the enlarged sample in figure 2. This extra thread was woven into the goods in the loom, and may have run for many yards before detection. The sewing-in girl who is skilled at this work will remove the surplus end in a remarkably short time by inserting the point of a needle beneath it at

intervals and drawing out the thread in pieces. Then again there will

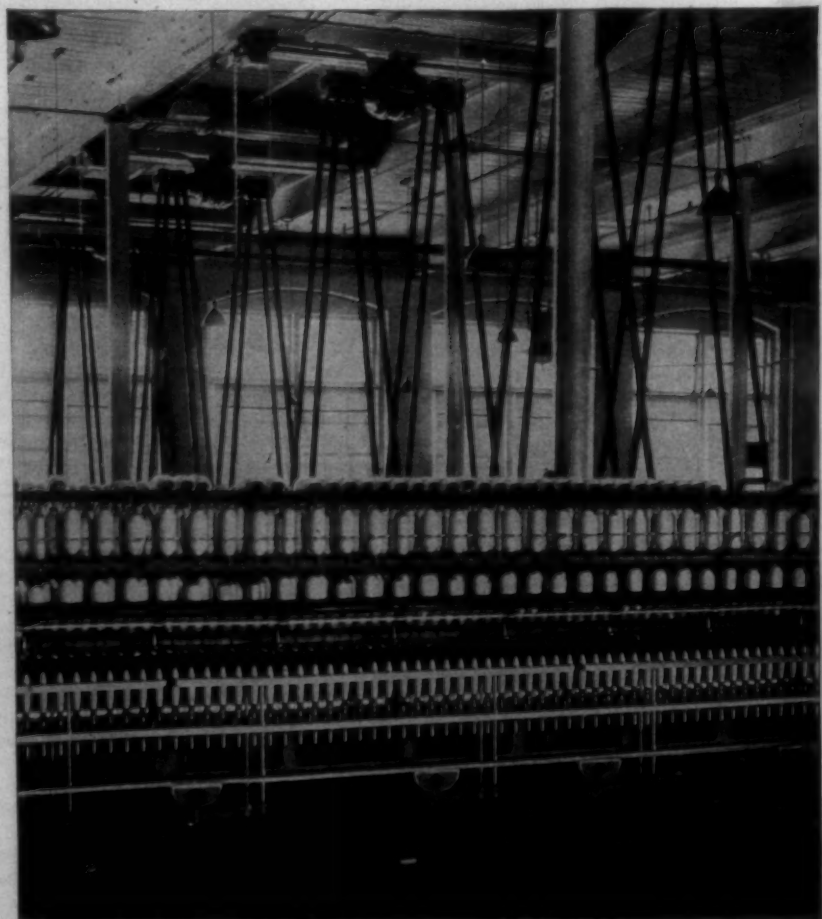


be miss-picks in the filling as noted by the solid thread in figure 3 which lies in the warp with the same in-

terlacing as the adjoining threads. This miss-pick in the filling not only has to come out but has to be tediously replaced in the correct way in order to restore the goods to the right condition at this point. While a miss-pick of this character will not show plainly in all goods, it will show enough in dress goods to mar the pattern and frequently place the goods in the seconds class.

In order to retain the goods in the first class it is to the advantage of the mill company to employ sewing-in girls who have the training and patience to correct imperfections of this nature. Figure 4 shows a triple pick, in which the warp threads are floated over three of the filling threads is indicated by the solid lines. A defect of this character is corrected with the needle in the hands of an experienced sewing-in girl as in the former cases. Figure 5 illustrates a float which comes along in the goods occasionally. Floats include the defects in which a long snarly knot or a loose thread or a broken end has caught around several threads and held these threads either up or down for several picks, thereby causing the floated condition of the threads as shown. The sewing-in girl corrects these places by passing the point of the needle above and below the

(Continued on Page 32.)



Where Belt Service Means Production

A four frame group drive is one of the most efficient types in the modern spinning room equipment; but it must have the *right* belts. Graton & Knight Manufacturing Co. make leather belts for this drive that will guarantee you production.

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Southern Wood Preserving Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Meeting of Spinners' Division.

(Continued from Page 11.)

J. V. McCombs argued that 105 per cent hank clock production meant only 96 per cent actual production on account of yarn contraction.

J. D. McAuley said he made an allowance of 3½ to 4 per cent for contraction and ends down.

Chairman Harris brought up the subject of variation in numbers from one side of a frame and read a number of reports that had been made upon the blanks that were carried in a recent number of the Southern Textile Bulletin.

On account of the large number of these blanks it was voted to appoint a committee to examine them and report at the afternoon session.

The committee appointed were: L. B. Gilbert, J. V. McCombs and C. C. Brigman.

In discussing the cause of the variations, C. C. Brigman said that the report of the carder's meeting at Anniston showed the cause but Chairman Harris said was not right to place all the blame on the carders and he outlined a number of spinning room causes. He said that poor oiling was a great cause.

J. V. McCombs spoke of the effect of changing humidity but his attention was called to the fact that all the bobbins on one side of the frames were subject to the same humidity.

L. R. Gilbert wanted to know if spinners changed gears every time the weather changed and said that he did not. B. R. Burnham said Government tests showed that cloth would lose the extra moisture it took up during wet weather.

B. F. Wofford said the greatest cause of variations was the difference in the roller covering leathers.

At this point Chairman Harris introduced B. F. Wofford who read the following paper:

The spooler room has in the past been generally looked upon as one of the necessary evils to be endured in the mill. Due to this attitude it has been that in a great many cases only enough attention as was necessary to get by on was given to this department. After the error of such an attitude is forcibly called to our attention by a multitude of gouts, kinks, loose knots, etc., which tear up the weaving. However, it is not everywhere that such a slack attitude is taken toward spooling and we find in a majority of the most progressive mills that careful attention is given the process of spooling.

At Inman Mills we have a second hand in charge of spooling and warping. I think that every mill large enough to justify it should have a good man in charge of this department because, although it is not one of the most important departments, it is important enough to require and justify close and proper supervision.

A good spooler man, I would say, should not be only a man who knows his job from a mechanical standpoint, but a man who will try to study his help and get them to take more interest in their work by teaching them the fine points of their job. One important consideration

of good work in the spooler room as well as in any other department of the mill is the proper training of help. You all know what inexperienced, green help does for you, and the difference between the quality and the quantity of their work and that of the properly trained and experienced help. The training of this help, which we all have to do, is an important factor. I think we might be well repaid for the time spent here at this session if we did nothing more than exchange ideas on training and handling our help.

Right along this line, I think it good if we can teach our help to have a cheerful attitude toward their work and while at their work. To illustrate—I know that you all have heard of the construction gang paying one of their negroes a little more than the others merely to keep the gang singing while they work. It seems to make them work steadier and apparently they are not as tired as when they do not sing. Recently I was in the spooler room considerably more than usual, in fact I happened to be in the spooler room all day. Practically every one of the girls were singing. They sang continuously for almost the entire day and seemed to enjoy it. I noticed particularly how cheerfully and industriously they all seemed to be working and the next morning I asked the spooler second hand how much yarn had been spooled the previous day. He told me that he had secured a greater production on the previous day than on any other one day for a good many months.

Another thing which I think will help our work is cleanliness. By this I mean not only the keeping of the machines and work clean, that is very necessary, but also the keeping clean of the room and surrounding conditions in general. The results of a clean room may not be seen at once but we know from tests and various experiences in industrial plants that clean rooms naturally make the quality and quantity of the work better. I do not think too much emphasis can be put on clean, healthy working conditions in any department of the mill, for in the final analysis I believe it will pay dividends.

When we have our rooms clean and in good condition and our help properly trained it is necessary that we have a way to check up on them. Human nature seems to be built in such a way that it requires a continual "staying in behind it" in order to get just what we want. At Inman we are using separate sets of spools for each spooler. In case any bad work turns up we know just who spooled the yarn and can easily go back and lay the blame where it belongs and correct it. We are not running our spooling at night but in case we should have to do so we would have a different set of spools for the night shift.

Another important thing is the guide. I do not know what kind of a guide you are using, I would be glad to find out in the discussion to follow, but I would recommend a guide which is both simple and effective. The more simple they are the easier and better they can be adjusted. The more effective they

are then the less stoppages in the weave room to take our gouts and bunches, etc., and thus the more production. I like a guide which is fool proof. By that I mean one which can not be tampered with or adjusted by the help, one that will stay set when adjusted by the regular fixer. I will not attempt to give you any rules by which to set the guides but merely state that the guides should be set as close as possible without chafing the yarn. This is done in order that they may break out all the gouts and slugs possible.

At present there is considerable talk and experimenting with filling wind on warp. In case you have the filling wind then the tension devices in your spooler room must be carefully looked after. The main thing is the adjusting of the tensions. Each should be adjusted just alike and tight enough to make a good firm spool and to break down the unusually weak ends.

By carefully watching the little things we can insure greater production and less waste. Anyone can see the big things, they are easy, it is the little things that we must watch closely. For instance: See that knotters are in good condition. See that spools do not have rough ends. See that spools are not filled too full. Have an especially good hand to work up bad spools and bobbins and she can save a great deal of yarn.

Now in passing from spooling to warping, the same idea as to cleanliness and training of help still apply. Of course the creels and skewers must be in good condition so as to allow the yarn to pull off easily. The drop wires on the warpers should be in good condition and kept clean. Vibrators, which will insure the falling of the wires are a very good thing. I would advise blowing off the warpers only when the beam is empty. If necessary to clean the drop wires or elsewhere about the warper at other times then stop the warper and use a brush.

Our biggest problem and the one which causes more waste than any other thing in the room are the bad runouts on the slasher. The measuring rolls should be exactly the same size as the smallest difference will throw us out on the amount of yarn we put on the beams. I think a coat of paint on the measuring roll helps as it does away with any or at least most of the slipping which might occur. Even with the best of conditions it is a problem to make the beams run out properly and it will require a great deal of careful watching and checking of the different warpers and the way the beams made on them run out in order to reduce the waste to the smallest degree. This is something that my boss has been on me about and I would like to get some help on it from some of the rest of you. The floor is now open for the discussion of this or any other problem on spooling or warping that you care to bring up. Shoot.

A. B. Carter announced that the annual meeting of the Southern Textile Association would be held at Asheville, N. C., on June 22nd and 23rd.

The subject of uneven run out of

warper beams on slashers being under discussion, C. C. Brigman attributed the trouble to slasher bearings.

B. F. Wofford had made a test using all beams from one warper and made more waste than using mixed beams.

B. R. Burnham had decreased his slasher waste by using ball bearings on warper measuring rolls.

B. F. Wofford said he tried to hold his waste back of slasher to .8 of a pound per beam.

J. V. McCombs said he made an average of 3.7 pounds per set on 6½'s to 18's yarn.

W. W. Clawson said his waste varied from 3 pounds to 5½ pounds with very few running over 4 pounds.

Splawn wanted to know if variation in elasticity of yarn affected slasher waste.

J. V. McCombs said difference in number of yarn took care of stretch and produced same waste.

J. L. Dorn said he found finger on warper clock took some time to drop and filed notch so that finger vibrated and caused more accurate knock off.

J. V. McCombs obtained the same result by attaching 1½ pound weight to knock off needle.

Opinion of traveling fan on warpers was asked but none had experience. Gilbert said he had fan made of fibre board.

B. R. Burnham had air system that blew off drop wires every time warper stopped.

Meeting adjourned.

Spinners' Lunch.

All the members took lunch at the Franklin Hotel but on account of being a unfavorable room for speaking there were no talks at the lunch.

While the names of mills were not called and no one knew from which mill any report came, there were many sarcastic remarks and much amusement over the reports that showed very small variation.

One superintendent told how his spinner came to him after sizing the bobbins from one frame and asked if it was not best to "throw out" two or three sizings that showed extreme variations and when the even running reports were read members called them "throw out" reports.

It was decided that the test blanks should carry many details such as size of ring, tape or bad drive, etc., and it was ordered that Chairman Harris prepare a standard blank.

The following paper of J. T. Phillips, of Gastonia, was in his absence read by R. W. Phillips:

In working up this paper I have taken in consideration my own personal experience and ideas from three or four other overseers of spinning. There are very few that agree wholly on the same system of overhauling and keeping up machinery. Of course what will apply to one room could not be applied to another with good results.

The condition of flooring age of machinery and any vibration that might be in the mill building should be taken in consideration when deciding as to how often overhauling should be done. I have seen mills that it would be well to get over every six months if possible. These

J. H. SEPARK, Sec'y and Treas.

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were old mills and had a good many pieces of unbalanced shafting and motors full of vibration hanging directly under the frames. I am sure that every man here has had the experience of having an unbalanced motor shaft directly under a frame. Every one knows the results. Spindles shaken out of center, ring rails out of line and the frame in general bad condition all over, and it will stay in that condition until the shaft or motor is reasonably smooth.

For the balance of this paper I will presume that we have a mill that has been running five years. We will take for granted that all conditions are favorable as to good flooring, and the machinery has been well kept in every respect. We will further presume that our question of vibration is just as near eliminated as it's possible to get it. Now, there must be some system established to keep this machinery in good order. I am going to outline a plan that we have followed for three years and found that its entirely satisfactory on machinery that has run for a little over twenty years. (I contend that machinery that has run for five years should have this same attention.) We have enough permanent overhaulers to get over all frames once a year. These men line and level the frames thoroughly including the ring rails, these should be lined both lengthwise and crosswise. It will be well to look over ring rails every year but if they are properly lined the first year they won't need much lining crosswise but they will lengthwise, every year or not oftener. The overseer or his second hands should see that no cardboard or paper is put under the feet of these frames. This will soon become saturated with oil and allow the frame to sag down and become out of line again. Well seasoned shingles should be used for this work. While the frame is down all steel rolls are taken out and cleaned with gasoline or kerosene. All dents are to be taken out of flutes by some one who knows how this work should be done. We first have the damaged piece worked over with a fine flute file and followed up with a good smooth oil stone, (not pumice stone under any condition).

Try this oil stone after the file and see the good results. Every worn neck is taken out and renecked. All stands have a line drawn over them and are put in place. While steel rolls are out on racks we give them a good coat of Spanish whiting and brush them with a good stiff brush. This gives them a good dry finish as well as polishes them up a bit. The rolls are put back in stands and rigged up for running. The spindles are given attention next. All worn bolsters are taken out and replaced. All spindles centered both bottom and top. All that need repainting or straightening will be sent to shop. Every base nut should have a washer. This will give a better swing on spindles. I want to state right here that no section man should be allowed to set a spindle where the ends won't stay up unless he knows his business. Almost every section man has a bobbin with a lot of glue on it and uses for a spindle set. About ten per cent of them know just how to do this and therefore

ninety per cent do more harm than good. We have taken the responsibility of managing help off our section men altogether so as to give them all of their time on the upkeep of the machinery. We have found it a good investment to put on enough 3rd hands to look after the help and see to the cleaning act. This gives the section men all of his time to keep up the machinery. Our section men have from forty-two to sixty frames to look after. While on the question of spinning frames will also give you an outline of our oiling system. All slow gearing twice a week. All rolls, both back and front, Monday. Front rolls Thursday a. m. All cylinder bearings daily, (most all mills oil midlings twice a week.) All stands daily. loose pulleys twice daily. Good heavy oil should be used on rolls, and stands something that has a good body and won't run out on yarn. Every overseer should have an oiling system regardless of what comes or goes. There is very little said about lubrication of machinery even if it is the very life of it.

W. W. Splawn and A. L. Ellis discussed the proper allowance of spinning rolls.

C. C. Brigman, with a shop covering rolls for 160,000 spindles secured records showing the roll covering cost to be 9.3 cents per spindle per year.

J. A. Chapman, Jr., asked if it was best to use high price cloth and use same more than once or cheap cloth and take it off every time roll was covered.

J. V. McCombs preferred the high class cloth used more than once.

B. F. Wofford said it paid to date all cloth.

Carl Harris asked if it was best to make a practice of allowing section men to put in 10 to 20 rolls besides those that actually had to be taken out.

J. V. McCombs said rolls should not be taken out until they began to do bad work.

W. W. Slawn said his section men replaced rolls regularly.

Harris, overseer of spinning at Norris Cotton Mill had system of regularly replacing certain number of rolls.

C. C. Brigman found that it was best to regularly take out from four sides each day all rolls that looked bad.

Chairman Harris asked is there was systematic inspection of spindles and if section men were allowed to set spindles that were out of center.

Harris, of Norris Cotton Mills, thought section men should set spindles.

Chairman Harris asked if as good results could be obtained by turning over double flange rings.

B. F. Wofford said no. J. V. McCombs said not until a large number of travelers had been worn out on the turned over rings.

J. A. Carter, of Clifton, turned over his rings but put all the turned over rings on a special frame and ran lighter travelers.

Afternoon Session.

Chairman Carl Harris called the afternoon session to order at 2:30 o'clock.

The Committee on yarn variation

consisting of L. R. Gilbert, J. V. McCombs and C. C. Brigman, reported that they had examined the test blanks and found the following variation in yarn sized from one side of a spinning frame.

Yarn No.	Per cent Over size	Per cent Under size	Total Per cent
19.69's	5.7	9.1	14.8
13.00's	7.1	6.1	13.2
12.00's	9.4	6.8	15.2
50.00's	9.1	2.5	11.6
60.00's	5.8	7.5	13.3
59.00's	2.7	3.1	5.8
30.00's	7.3	3.3	10.6
40.00's	4.1	7.4	11.5
18.50's	10.5	9.6	20.1
29.50's	14.5	13.0	27.5
14.00's	6.8	7.2	13.8
13.00's	6.8	9.5	15.3
9.25's	8.1	8.4	17.5
18.00's	6.0	0.0	6.0
18.00's	5.0	1.0	6.0
29.50's	7.1	7.1	14.2
29.50's	8.5	8.8	17.3
16.00's	5.5	2.0	7.5
26.00's	2.0	1.4	3.4
22.00's	3.4	3.4	6.8
26.00's	4.2	2.9	7.1
14.00's	3.6	9.5	10.1
16.00's	5.2	7.5	12.7
14.00's	2.6	6.5	9.1
26.00's	2.6	6.5	9.1
10.00's	1.5	7.8	9.3
20.00's	3.4	4.4	7.8
40.00's	15.6	6.4	22.0
29.50's	13.4	.8	14.2
30.00's	11.0	6.9	17.9
30.00's	9.9	6.6	16.5
40.00's	13.5	7.3	20.8
40.00's	10.7	11.8	22.5

J. V. McCombs asked Carter what he put in the place of the rings he removed and when told that he replaced them with new rings, said that new rings running among old rings would produce just as bad results as if the turned over ring had been left.

J. L. Dorn turned over his rings but polished them in saw dust after cleaning with concentrated lye.

J. D. McAulay turned over the rings on an entire frame at one time but cleaned all of them with gasoline.

Mr. Dutemple of the Whitinsville Spinning Ring Company said that rings could be sent to any ring manufacturer and reburnished.

J. A. Chapman, Jr., wanted to know if No. 1 flange rings wore as well as No. 2 flange.

W. P. Castleberry of Baldwin Mills said that his mill had No. 1 flange on for 12 years and that they wore well.

J. V. McCombs said the life of any ring depended to a considerable extent upon the yarn numbers.

J. L. Dorn had rings that had run for 22 years first or filling and then on warp and seventy-five per cent of them showed little or no wear.

L. T. Brown is putting on No. 1 flange rings to replace rings put on in 1888 and turned over in 1903 and he finds the old rings to still be in fair condition.

B. F. Wofford said travelers wore out faster on No. 1 flange than on No. 2 flange.

Marshall Dilling wanted to know how long rings could be run after being reburnished.

Dutemple of Whitinsville Spinning Ring Company said that conditions of operation affected wear.

Peter Quinn of the Draper Corporation did not believe it paid to turn over rings because first wear had drawn out the temper. He said that with plate holders it did not pay to turn them over. He believed in a No. 1 flange ring and that the proper selection of traveler was most important.

Marshall Dilling asked Quinn if he advised No. 1 flange on all numbers and he said yes.

There was some discussion upon the cost of travelers but very few had any statistics. B. R. Burnham said his cost was \$4.85 per year per thousand spindles.

B. F. Wofford wanted to know if it was economy to change travelers often.

J. A. Chapman, Jr., wanted to know how low he could go in warp twist on 30's and still have good running work.

B. R. Burnham said that with one-inch cotton he got best results from 4.5 times the square root but with 7-8 inch he used 4.65 times.

B. R. Burnham started a discussion on the breaking strength of 30's and the opinion seemed to be that with 7-8 cotton 51 to 52 pounds was good. There was also a discussion of ability to show different breaking strengths by manipulating a hand tester.

L. L. Brown wanted to know what produced the short pieces of yarn that came up back of drop wires.

R. F. Bagwell of Glendale said they came from bad piecing by doffers.

W. H. Gibson, Jr., said they came from bad work by spooler knotters. J. V. McCombs said they were produced by dull knotter blades cutting only one strand.

A. T. Ellis said they were caused by careless creeling of warpers.

C. F. McCall had always had them and said they could be produced by any of the above mentioned things.

There was a discussion on the advisability of building a bunch when using filling wind on warp and quite a difference of opinion was shown.

Meeting adjourned at 4:25 p. m.

At a meeting of the officers and members of the Board of Directors of the Southern Textile Association held during the lunch hour it was voted that President John W. Clark should appoint a committee of three including himself to appear before the Board of Governors of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association at their Richmond meeting and urge the establishment of the Textile Foundation.

Among Those Present.

The following were among those who attended the Spinners Division of the Southern Textile Association at Spartanburg:

Armstrong, J. F., Asst. Supt., Eflrd Mfg. Co., Albemarle, N. C.
 Bagwell, R. F., Supt., D. E. Converse Co., Glendale, S. C.
 Barnes, E. T., O-Spinning, Wateree Mills, Camden, S. C.
 Batson, C., Supt., Consolidated Textile Corp., Lynchburg, Va.

(Continued on Page 20.)

THE AMERICAN MILL VILLAGE LAUNDRY



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The American Laundry Machinery Company,
 Specialty Department N,
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—for quality and smoothness. Put one under a glass, note its lack of pits and its uniform quality. Note also that it is well soldered, that the warp eye is smooth and will not chafe and cause vexatious and costly stoppages. You who appreciate results realize what this means—steady production, satisfied help and a quality product. Use the proper heddle, not one that is too light nor one too heavy. Know the facts, send for samples of Wasco heddles. No other heddles of modern design so fully meet all weaving requirements.



L. S. Watson Mfg. Co.
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Hearings in Principal Spot Cotton Markets.

Washington.—Data presented at a department of agriculture hearing will be used in the compilation of a second tentative set of regulations governing the classification of cotton and the licensing of cotton classes, as provided by the cotton standard act, passed at the last session of Congress. Representatives of cotton growers, spinners and shippers from all parts of the country attended the hearing.

Under terms of the act the secretary of agriculture is to interpret the official standards of American cotton by determining the classification of cotton submitted to him for this purpose and by the arbitration of disputes as to classification arising out of commercial spot cotton transactions.

Lloyd S. Tenny, assistant chief of the bureau of agricultural economics, presided over the conference, which is the first of a series of public hearings which will be held in the principal spot cotton markets throughout the country. Subsequent hearings will be held as follows:

Norfolk, Va., April 23; Charlotte, N. C., April 24; Augusta, Ga., April 25; Savannah, Ga., April 27; Atlanta, Ga., April 28; Montgomery, Ala., April 30; New Orleans, May 1; Houston, Texas, May 2; Dallas, Tex., May 3; Little Rock, Ark., May 4; Memphis, Tenn., May 5.

Those present at the conference here were: M. P. Rivers of the Savannah Cotton exchange; Eustace Taylor and Robert F. Irby, of the Galveston Cotton Exchange and Board of Trade; Thomas F. Cahill, of the New York Cotton Exchange; W. J. Neal, of S. J. Weld and Company, New York; Senator McKellar and E. W. Porter, of the Memphis Cotton Exchange; C. B. Howard, of the American Cotton Growers Exchange; W. S. Thompson of George H. McFadden and Bro., Philadelphia; W. J. Neal, of the Texas Cotton Association and Dallas Cotton Exchange; W. D. Felder and J. L. Goodman, of the Dallas Cotton Exchange; D. M. Jones, of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, Gastonia, N. C.; Ben J. Williams, of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange; Henry G. Brooks, of the New England Cotton Buyers Association, Boston; W. A. Stribbling of the Atlanta Commercial Exchange; Andrew Baeburn and Albert R. Pearce of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers and Arkwright club, Boston; W. P. Barobt, chairman of the Board of Cotton Examiners, New York; A. C. Poulton, chairman of the Board of Cotton Examiners, New Orleans; Charles Holmes of the Staple Cotton Co-operative Association of Mississippi, and B. R. Oastler, Atlanta, office of the cotton marketing division.

Spanish Cotton Industry in 1922.

Catalonia, which has a population of 3,500,000 is the center of Spanish textile manufacturing. According to an official report there are five cotton carding establishments with an output valued at 6,000,000 pesetas, 266 spinning mills employing 55,353 operatives and producing 867,

138,004 pesetas' worth of yarn and twist, 632 weaving mills with 48,939 operatives and a production valued at 1,086,654,200 pesetas, and 149 knitting mills with 7,163 employees and a total output of 78,404,400 pesetas in the four main Provinces of Barcelona, Tarragona, Lerida, and Gerona.

The weaving mills here constitute 95 per cent at least of the cotton-cloth manufacturing in Spain. While it has been impossible to secure these figures for 1921 and 1922, it is believed the foregoing data can be used in estimating the probable production and employment during these years, production being said to be practically the same as in 1920. Unofficial sources, however, estimate that there are now approximately 30,000 persons engaged in spinning and 30,000 on the looms, making a present total of 60,000 operatives.

The spinning mills of Spain have been working in two shifts of eight hours each since 1920, but because of antiquated machinery and the reactionary character of Spanish labor the actual efficiency is said to be only about 90 to 95 per cent of capacity production. Active spindles in all Spain number 1,790,476 and looms 65,004 (of which 58,085 are in Catalonia alone), which calculated on a 16-hour basis with two shifts of labor is equivalent to 3,580,952 spindles and 130,008 looms operating on an 8-hour basis.

Production of cotton cloth in Spain is estimated at 86,000,000 to 100,000,000 kilos annually and consumption at 75,000,000 to 85,000,000 kilos (kilo = 2.2046 pounds). The cloth is clas-

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sified according to the number of threads to the centimeter as coarse medium, or fine, and the output comprises about 70 per cent of medium cloth, 15 per cent of coarse or ordinary cloth, and 15 per cent of fine.

During the war Spain built up a very good export trade in cotton textiles in the Levant, southwestern Europe, and Latin America. Exports, which were only 5,986 metric tons (metric ton=2,204.6 pounds) in 1913, rose to 16,404 tons in 1918 and 17,207 tons in 1919, dropping to 10,078 tons in 1920 and to 5,678 tons in 1921. The greater part of these exports was destined for the Latin American countries, Argentina and Cuba being the leading buyers.

By the end of 1920 the re-entry of the United Kingdom and the United States in their former textile markets had begun to restrict Spanish sales. However, the domestic market was short of supplies due to the lack of imports from Great Britain and the custom of local factories to produce extensively for foreign consumers. During the latter part of 1920 and 1921 and 1922 the textile industry was actively engaged in meeting home requirements. A high tariff imposed on textile in December, 1920, enabled the Spanish industry to meet local British and American competition in 1921, and these duties were further increased in May, 1921, and in some cases were again increased in February, 1922.

The most important exports of cotton manufactures during the first 11 months of 1922, with the principal countries of destination, were:

140,458 kilos of cotton thread, sent chiefly to Argentina, Uruguay, and Chile; 1,536,467 kilos of bleached and 1,005,969 kilos of dyed and printed cotton cloth to Argentina, Cuba, Panama, Uruguay, Melilla, and the Canaries; 338,377 kilos of knitted and netted fabrics and underwear to Argentina, Cuba, Panama, Uruguay, and Egypt; 60,396 kilos of knitted and netted fabrics in stockings, gloves, and other small articles to Argentina and Uruguay. It is understood that there has been a considerable decline in shipments to Latin America and that the Near Eastern trade has almost entirely ceased.

Although Spain succeeded in maintaining an export trade at the rate of 15 per cent of its textile output during the greater part of 1922, indications point to a reduction in both production and demand in 1923. Some of the factors contributing to this condition are: (1) Wages in Spanish textile mills are still paid at rates prevailing during the war and armistice periods. (2) Large stocks of wool have been thrown on the market at a considerable loss, and wool goods and wool mixtures are being offered at such low prices as noticeably to lessen the consumption of cotton cloth. (3) There is a possibility of a further decline in exports. (4) This contraction in shipments abroad, paralleling as it does decreases in domestic orders cent, is causing the local market for for spring amounting to 30 to 50 per cotton goods to become overstocked. Mills, however, are still running full time in the hope that buying may improve later in the season and en-

able them to dispose of their accumulations.

It has always been customary to sell raw cotton at 90 days, drawing drafts which were discounted here, but owing to the stringency of the money market and the falling value of cotton, importers have found it difficult during the past year to get accommodations from the banks. Some banks refused to touch cotton paper under any circumstances while others refused to advance more than 50 per cent. The situation, however, is now better, and there is a tendency toward the extension of longer credits in the cotton business.

During the last five years the percentage of direct sales of American cotton in Spain has increased considerably. Formerly 60 per cent of the cotton imports were financed through London, but at the present time only about 20 per cent of this financing is done by the British, while 80 per cent is American, involving direct shipments of cotton purchased in dollars.

Practically all of the manufacturers, especially the larger ones, are considered to be in first-class financial condition. Some of these purchase their cotton on a cash basis; others are allowed as much as 90 days for payment. Spanish exports of cotton goods, particularly those going to Latin America, are sold on whatever terms can be secured and exporters usually grant 90 days as a minimum and at times up to 6 months if necessary. Sales of textiles to Spain are usually made at 90 days.—Commerce Reports.

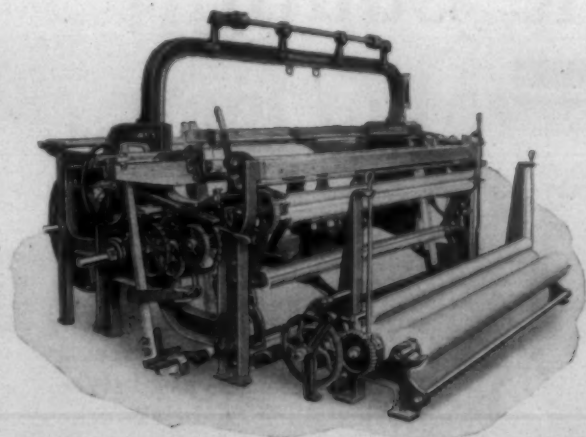
Plan for Manufacturers' Meeting.

Providence, R. I.—Plans for the annual meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers which will be held in the Biltmore Hotel, April 24, 25, 26 are progressing favorably. Business and social gatherings have been arranged by the committees representing the various associations.

Excursions to various manufacturing plants and other points of interest will include visits to the Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company, Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Easton & Burnham Machine Company, Fales & Jencks Machine Company, Franklin Process Company, Gorham Manufacturing Company, Grinnell Company, Inc., Howard & Bullough Machine Company, B. B. & R. Knight, Inc., Lonsdale Company, Ann & Hope Mill, Lonsdale, Textile Finishing Machine Company, Universal Winding Company, United States Finishing Company, Silver Spring branch; Rhode Island School of Design, textile department; Brown University, and historic places. At noon a complimentary lunch and clambake will be served at the Pomham Club.

B. M. Hart Entertains Overseers.

B. M. Hart, vice-president of the Hart and Fountain Mills, Tarboro, N. C., recently entertained the officers, fire department and the mill band with a barbecue. About 75 men were present and the occasion proved a very enjoyable one.



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Spinners' Meeting at Spartanburg

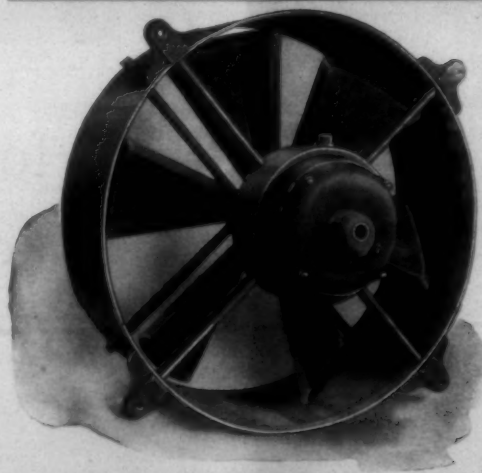
(Continued from Page 17.)

- Becknell, W. W., Supt., Arkwright Mill, Spartanburg, S. C.
 Bell, Jr., Frank G., Sales Engineer, Greenville, S. C.
 Blair, W. G.,
 Bowers, G. W., Inman Mill, Inman, S. C.
 Brigman, C. C., Genl. O-Spinning, Lancaster Mills, Lancaster, S. C.
 Briggs, A. F., Supt., Osage Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C.
 Brown, L. L., Supt. Clifton Cotton Mill, Clifton, S. C.
 Byars, J. R., O-Spinning, Toxaway Mill, Anderson, S. C.
 Byars, M. M., Spinner No. 2, Baldwin Mills, Chester, S. C.
 Galas, Claude, Spinner, Courtenay Mills, Newry, S. C.
 Campbell, D. E., O-Spinning, Spray Cotton Mills, Spray, N. C.
 Cannon, J. M., Supt., Easley Mill No. 1, Easley, S. C.
 Carter, A. B., Mill Supplies, Gastonia, N. C.
 Carter, J. A., O-Spinning, Clifton Mill No. 1 Clifton, S. C.
 Castleberry, W. P., Asst. Supt., Baldwin Mills, Chester, S. C.
 Cauble, G. C., O-Carding, Efrd Mfg. Co., Albemarle, N. C.
 Chandler, C. L., Supt., Gaffney Mfg. Co., Gaffney, S. C.
 Chapman, H. E., O-Spinning, Pacolet Mfg. Co., Trough, S. C.
 Chapman, Jr., Jas. A., V-Pres. and Supt., Inman Mills, Inman, S. C.
 Clark, C. C., Salesman, Seydel Chemical Co., Spartanburg, S. C.
 Clark, David, Editor, Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.
 Cobb, J. R., Spinner, Hamrick Mills, Gaffney, S. C.
 Cobb, W. W., Supt., Norris Cotton Mill, Catechee, S. C.
 Colvert, Henry, Carder, Clifton Cotton Mills, Clifton, S. C.
 Compton, R. J., O-Spinning, Arkwright, S. C.
 Corley, J. W., Supt., Vardry Mills, Greenville, S. C.
 Cummings, Edward S., Cotton Tester, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Clemson College, S. C.
 Dallas, D. C., O-Spinning, Camperdown Mills, Greenville, S. C.
 Dickson, H. D., O-Spinning, Oconee Mills, Westminster, S. C.
 Dilling, Marshall, Supt., A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.
 Dorn, J. L., Supt., Oconee Mills, Westminster, S. C.
 Duncan, C. L., O-Spinning, Riverside Mills, Anderson, S. C.
 Dutemple, Wm. P., Sou. Rep., Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co., Whitinsville, Mass.
 Floyd, J. P., Ware Shoals, S. C.
 Folk, Chris. E.,
 Frye, G. V., Carder, Henrietta Mills, Caroleen, N. C.
 Gibson L. B., Supt. Fairmont Mfg. Co., Fairmont, S. C.
 Gibson, Jr., W. H., Supt., Union-Buffalo Mills, Union, S. C.
 Gilbert, L. R., Supt., Caraleigh Mills Co., Raleigh, N. C.
 Green, M. L., Pacolet Mills, Trough, S. C.
 Gunn, C. B., Supt., Spray Cotton Mills, Spray, N. C.
 Harris, L. N., Spinner, Norris Cotton Mill, Catechee, S. C.
 Haris, Carl R., Night Supt., Mill No. 3, Lancaster Cotton Mill, Lancaster, S. C.
 Harvell, H. G., Carder, Pelzer, S. C.
 Haskins, L. L., Dist. Sales Mgr., E. F. Houghton & Co., Greenville, Haynes, William, Salesman, Draper Corp., Hopedale, Mass.
 Herd, R. W., Overseer, Duncan Mills, S. C.
 Greenville, S. C.
 Hooks, J. C., Spinner, Baldwin Cotton Mills, Chester, S. C.
 Hoy, T. F., O-Weaving, Saxon Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.
 Huff, J. H., Supt., Camperdown Mills, Greenville, S. C.
 Jackson, D. G., O-Spinning Limestone Mill Gaffney, S. C.
 Lovelace, F. R., O-Spinning, Globe Mfg. Co., Gaffney, S. C.
 MacAulay, John D., Overseer of Spinning, Piedmont, Ala.
 McClure, C. L., Carder, Clifton Cotton Mills, Clifton, S. C.
 McCombs, J. V., Supt., Buffalo Mills, Buffalo, S. C.
 McMahon, J. R., Spinner, Monaghan Mill, Greenville, S. C.
 Macomson, M. R., Supt., Saxon Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.
 Martin, L. C., O-Carding, Beaumont Mfg. Co., Spartanburg, S. C.
 Moore, Wm. M., Supt., Globe Mfg. Co., Gaffney, S. C.
 Moore, W. S., Supt., Henrietta Mills, Henrietta, N. C.
 Norris, J. A., O-Spinning, Mill No. 4, Pelzer, S. C.
 Owens, W. P., Asst. Supt., Vardry Mills, Greenville, S. C.
 Painter, T. S., O-Spinning, Cowpens Mill, Cowpens, S. C.
 Painter, W. H., O-Spinning, Fairmont Mfg. Co., Fairmont, S. C.
 Peasley, Chas. D., Rep., National Ring Traveler Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Pettit, C. W., Asst. Supt., Greenwood Mills, Greenwood, S. C.
 Phillips, J. L., Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.
 Philip, Robert W., Associate Editor, Cotton, Atlanta, Ga.
 Pickens, W. L., Inman Mills, Inman, S. C.
 Powers, S. R., Supt., Limestone and Hamrick Mills, Gaffney, S. C.
 Pratt, Otto, Sou. Mngr., National Ring Traveler Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Putnam, W. B., Supt., Carlton Yarn Mills, Cherryville, N. C.
 Quinn, P. T., Draper Corporation, Atlanta, Ga.
 Ray, Geo. W., Carder and Spinner, Brandon Mills, Greenville, S. C.
 Richardson, H. B., Cotton Testing, U. S. Dept. Agriculture, Clemson College, S. C.
 Rogers, W. F., O-Spinning, D. E. Converse Co., Glendale, S. C.
 Rudisill, C. A., The Carlton Mills, Cherryville, N. C.
 Russell, Geo. C., Supt., Randolph Mills, Inc., Franklinville, N. C.
 Sanders, J. W., O-Spinning Beaumont Mfg. Co., Spartanburg, S. C.
 Smith, A. E., O-Spinning, Easley Mill No. 1, Easley, S. C.
 Snow, G. B., Salesman, Atlanta Brush Co., Atlanta, Ga.
 Splawn, W. W., O-Spinning, Lydia Mill, Clinton, S. C.
 Stribling, J. W., Supt's. Clerk, Duncan Mill, Greenville, S. C.
 Sullivan, O. A., Carder, Gaffney Mfg. Co., Gaffney, S. C.
 Taylor, C. D., Salesman, National

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 Lubricant Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Thomason, L. W., Sou. Agt., N. Y.
 & N. J. Lubricant Co., Charlotte,
 N. C.
 Todd, F. C., Supt. Ruby Cotton Mills,
 Gastonia, N. C.
 Waits, W. K., O-Spinning, Green-
 wood Mills, Greenwood, S. C.
 Waldron, H. J., E. F. Houghton Co.,
 Greensboro, N. C.
 Welsh, C. F., Spinner, Henrietta
 Mill No. 1, Henrietta, N. C.
 White, J. L., Spinner, Riverside
 Mill No. 2, Anderson, S. C.
 Wiggins, W. L., Overseer, Issa-
 queena Mills, Central, S. C.
 Willis, H. H.,
 Williams, C. G., Spinner, Victor-
 Monaghan Mill, Walhalla, S. C.
 Willson, G. A., E. F. Houghton and
 Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Wofford, B. F., O-Spinning, Saxon
 Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.
 Wofford, L. E., O-Spinning Inman
 Mills, Inman, S. C.

The Future of Seamless Hosiery.

(Address before National Associa-
 tion of Hosiery and Underwear
 Manufacturers, by F. L. Miller,
 Jr., United Hosiery Corp., Chatta-
 nooga, Tenn.)

The future of seamless hosiery?
 When we think of seamless hosiery
 and ask this question, we really
 refer to women's silk hosiery. We
 cannot possibly refer to women's
 seamless silk hosiery, because such
 phraseology is a misnomer. There

is not extant today such a thing as
 women's seamless silk hose. I, my-
 self, have not seen a pair of wo-
 men's seamless silk stockings in
 several years. There are, of course,
 classes of seamless hosiery—men's
 and children's in cotton and silk,
 and something of my discussion is
 relative to them—but I do not hesi-
 tate to say there would be no dis-
 cussion—there would be no question
 to discuss—except for the problems
 connected with women's silk hosiery
 knit on circular machines, after-
 ward seamed and sold in competi-
 tion with their more expensive full-
 fashioned sisters.

There can be no question as to
 the established position of men's
 seamless socks. There can be no
 question as to the established su-
 periority of children's seamless stock-
 ings, socks and three-quarter length
 for every age and at every price.

In women's cotton and mercerized
 goods, there is no question as to
 seamless supremacy, because of
 manufacturing economy. You would
 be surprised to know the tremen-
 dous sale of women's cotton hosiery
 in this country. In our mills around
 Chattanooga, in the year 1922, there
 were manufactured of these styles
 of women's cotton hosiery 193,000
 dozens, of all styles of women's cot-
 ton hosiery, a full quarter of a mil-
 lion dozens—and this is only one
 corporation.

We can easily dispose of the ques-
 tion of children's hosiery because
 largely it is seamless. There are
 many interesting phases, however,
 of children's manufacture: The ex-
 pertness of ribbing (setting the dail

properly to get elasticity and plump-
 ness of fabric); the differing quali-
 ties of raw materials used, making
 one stocking quite different in the
 finished product from another. Of
 late, much care and thought have
 been given to beautiful transferring
 and looping, eliminating all ugly
 bulges. Again, there is a growing
 tendency to spend more money in
 dyeing, finishing and packing than
 ever before, so that today those
 mills which give most attention to
 these details find their product sells
 more easily and quicker, even if the
 price is somewhat higher than that
 of competitors.

The most noticeable tendency of
 the times in children's goods, as in
 all other types of merchandise, is
 towards the finer gauges. We have
 today countless mills running 320,
 340 needle ribs, and one or two man-
 ufacturing 360 needle stockings.
 There has been a great increase in
 the use of finer silk socks and silk
 ribbed stockings for children, a half
 dozen seasonal colors lending beauty
 to this type of goods.

Again, in men's hosiery, the seam-
 less silk half hose has made serious
 inroads into the full-fashioned busi-
 ness, the latest improvement found
 in the split foot Banner half hose,
 manufactured almost entirely in the
 finer gauges—this improved article
 is perhaps the easiest selling hose on
 the market. The seamless cotton
 socks command the field.

So it is with women's cotton goods,
 again we find finer gauges, care-
 fully made seams and triple seams;
 attention to the diameter of the ma-
 chines to afford narrower ankles

and better fitting stockings. In wo-
 men's cotton hosiery, the inexpen-
 siveness of manufacture, particu-
 larly in the South, is noteworthy.
 Both in women's goods and half
 hose, particular care is being given
 to increased fineness of gauge and
 more precise manufacture of each
 individual size. In men's hosiery,
 many mills are using three different
 diameters to make the various sizes,
 and in women's hosiery, two differ-
 ent diameters.

It is not surprising, then on a
 cheap silk market, to sell in silk
 hosiery the women's dollar stock-
 ing, carefully made with a seam and
 triple seams, manufactured either
 on the latest spring needle machine,
 or upon the latest Scott & Williams
 machines with special cams, which
 include clearness of fabric. On a
 high silk market, many mills have
 been producing twisted silk with
 fiber, to obtain added weight, to-
 gether with beauty and durability.
 Either of these stockings may be
 economically and profitably manu-
 factured to sell over the counter in
 their respective seasons. In this
 field, there is not the slightest ques-
 tion of the superior kind of hosiery
 formerly known as "women's seam-
 less hosiery."

By process of elimination, we
 have narrowed the discussion down
 to one topic: The question of silk
 hosiery at prices higher than \$1 per
 pair retail as a field for the seamless
 manufacturer. It is generally con-
 tended that above this price the con-
 suming public insists upon strictly
 full-fashioned goods. It is natural

(Continued on Page 28.)

Here are Six Reasons why you will want to Install Bahnson Humidifiers — in YOUR Mill —

1. Each Unit is a Complete Humidifying System
2. Air Circulation is Positive
3. Moisture Distribution is Perfectly Uniform
4. Evaporating Capacity is Greatest Obtainable
5. Automatic Control is Absolutely Dependable
6. Operating Cost is the Minimum.

Prompt attention will be given to your inquiry

The Bahnson Company

HUMIDIFICATION ENGINEERS

Winston-Salem, N. C.

New York Office, 437 5th Ave.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

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THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1923.

The Spartanburg Meeting.

While the Spartanburg meeting of the Spinners Division of the Southern Textile Association was not as large as some of the other divisional meetings, there were about one hundred and twenty-five present and very interesting sessions were held.

The feature of the meeting was the reports of the variation on yarn numbers as shown when sizing all the bobbins on one side of a spinning frame.

The variations as shown by those who made honest reports surprised everyone and brings up the great question of the cause of yarn varying from 5 to 8 numbers on one side of a frame.

The efforts to eliminate such variations will produce results that will greatly improve our cotton manufacturing methods.

These tests show that there is a great need for the proposed Textile Foundation under whose supervision tests can be made with more accuracy.

Chairman Carl R. Harris of the Spinners' Division handled the meeting with great skill and deserves the thanks of the textile industry for the efficient work that he is doing.

The Ford Murder Case.

Papers in the vicinity of Charlotte and Gastonia have, during the past two weeks, carried many columns dealing with the Ford murder trial at Gastonia and aside from the crime of murder it has been a story of sordid, sickening details.

The deepest regret that we have about the matter is that most of those concerned in the case were cotton mill people and that the public will be inclined to judge our mill village population by their action.

There are many murders and one more would not attract unusual attention but surrounding the Ford murder was a story of gross immorality with sordid details that stamped most of those connected with the

case as being very little above the plane of animals.

Most of them frankly admitted living and practicing sordid immorality and, if the accusations are true, they were upon a scale that would shame the lowest type of negro.

People who have admitted the things that they did admit, during the Ford case, should be driven out of Southern cotton mills.

It were better that spindles stand idle until eaten by rust than that decent, clean-living people should be forced to live and work in contact with such cattle.

The management of many mills are too lax about such matters and they should be more careful to cleanse their village and mills of those persons and those families who practice immorality.

We have a pride in the personnel of the mill operatives of the South and we know that taken as a whole there are no better people anywhere in the world and no people who have better ideas of clean living.

It is not right to force decent girls and clean-living young men to work alongside those who live filthy lives.

There should be a cleaning up of some mill villages and such people driven out into other lines of work.

The manager or superintendent who will keep such people in order to prevent idle spindles, is a disgrace to the industry.

Foreign Stocks of Cotton.

The figures of the International Spinners' Federation as of January 31st, 1923, show that the holding of American cotton were England 135,000 bales, rest of Europe 476,000, Asia and Japan 189,000.

In the six months ending January 31st, the consumption had been: England 970,000 bales, Continental Europe 1,636,000 and Asia 447,000.

It is obvious that foreign stocks of American cotton are not in proportion to present consumption.

Child Labor Campaign Under Way.

The passage of the Federal Child Labor Constitutional Amendment will mean that the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor will be given immense power and patronage and those who have a selfish object in acquiring such patronage or expect to get positions under same are working hard to insure the passage of the amendment.

A campaign is now underway to arouse sentiment for its passage and unless the mills of the South offset such campaign by showing the truth to the country there will be no hope of defeating it during the next Congress.

It is evident that both articles and lectures will be used by the opposition.

Many have seen the recent article in Collier's Magazine and the following is the report of one of their lectures.

Des Moines, Iowa.—Passage of a joint resolution by Congress proposing a child labor amendment to the Constitution was urged in an address by Mrs. Florence Kelly, secretary of the National Consumers' League, speaking before the child welfare conference of the National League of Women voters.

"Not until Congress passes its third Federal child labor law," Mrs. Kelly said, "can the children of our Country taste their first experience of the equal protection of the law. When the Supreme Court of the United States abolished the two Congressional measures aimed to protect child laborers the children swarmed back into mills, mines, quarries and canneries."

Reviewing child labor legislation and enforcement in the several States, Mrs. Kelly declared there had been practically no progress toward uniformity in the laws since 1882, when she made her first investigation of the State laws.

Success of Southern Mills Due to Good Management.

Lawrence, Mass.—"In spite of all this talk about Southern competition ruining the cotton textile industry in New England, which really amounts to nothing at all, I have the highest confidence of the future of the Pacific plants here and in Dover, N. H.," declared Edwin Farnham Greene, treasurer of the Pacific Mills, speaking before the directors and overseers of the local plant.

"The labor unions have abused this Southern competition argument in their efforts to force their demands," he continued. "The allegation that Southern capital is endeavoring to ruin the industry in New England is as false as it is ridiculous."

"Success in the Southern mills, especially in North and South Carolina, has been due not to long hours

of work, and low pay, or to the employment of unintelligent workers, as the labor unions would have the country believe, but to efficient management, I mean 100 per cent efficiency."

"If our mills in New England are managed as they are in the Carolinas, we are bound to have a bright future."

"I do not wish to cast any reflection upon our New England managements, but so much has been said and written concerning Southern competition with its long hours and low wages that it is about time to place the credit for Southern success where it belongs."

"Our company will continue to develop and increase its property in the Carolinas, but in no way will our Southern activities interfere with the New England situation. The allegation, so often made, that we are planning to gradually move our plants South is false, absolutely false."

"I believe in high wages and the Pacific mill has always paid as high wages as any other mill manufacturing similar goods in this country, north or south, and will continue to do so. We have no intention or inclination to take any advantage of cheap Southern labor, or force long hours in that territory, and we have not done so."

"We have always had the welfare of our vast army of employes in New England at heart and the same applies to our Southern workers. While we have elaborate plans in formation for Southern development, we are anxious to develop and increase our property here in New England."

"We have been successful in the South as we have in New England and both districts will be developed along the same lines, together but not against each other."

Treasurer Greene referred to the dangerous low levels of the cotton crop. Nature has been kind to the cotton growers of the South, he declared, for freezing weather had greatly reduced the worst menace to a large, or pre-war crop, the boll weevil.

"Much has been said regarding the day of big crops being over," he declared, "but if the boll weevil is minimized as a factor a larger area can be planted and more extensive methods used."

"We hope that the boll weevil, through efforts of the growers, assisted by nature, will be overcome, for really, it is a matter of vital consequence to the entire world."

Southern Textile Association to Meet in Asheville.

The annual meeting of the Southern Textile Association will be held at the Battery Park Hotel, Asheville, N. C., on June 22nd and 23rd.

Other dates had been considered but conflicted with other conventions and the above mentioned dates have been definitely selected.

There will be morning sessions on June 22nd and June 23rd, and a banquet on the night of June 22nd.

The afternoon of June 22nd will be left open to allow for trips over the mountains around Asheville.

Personal News

Pickett Collum has resigned as spinning overseer at Consolidated Textile Mills, Pelham, Ga.

R. N. Edwards is now night superintendent of the Imperial Cotton Mills, Eatonton, Ga.

E. A. Mattox has become overseer of night carding at the Imperial Cotton Mills, Eatonton, Ga.

M. Harcourt has accepted a position as night spinner at the Imperial Mills, Eatonton, Pa.

J. B. Faulkner has become night overseer weaving at the Imperial Mills, Eatonton, Ga.

W. U. Richardson has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Dacotah Cotton Mills, Lexington, N. C.

G. H. Smith, of Charlotte, N. C., has accepted the position of carder at the Delburg Mills, Davidson, N. C.

Wm. R. McElveen has become overseer weaving at Peerless Mills at Thomaston, Ga.

Morgan Balard has resigned as overseer spinning in No. 3 room at the Thomaston (Ga.) Mills.

Dewey Byrom has been appointed spinning overseer at the Piedmont Mills, Egan, Ga.

B. C. Roberts has become carding overseer at the Social Circle (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

Chas. Wall has accepted a position as night overseer carding at the Social Circle (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

J. T. Huff has been transferred from night to day spinner at the Elk Mills, Dalton, Ga.

B. H. White has been promoted to night overseer spinning at the Elk Mills, Dalton, Ga.

Thos. Long has been appointed overseer weaving at the Enterprise Mfg. Co., Mills, Augusta, Ga.

J. D. Smith has been promoted from second hand to overseer of spinning at the Swift Mfg. Co., Mills, Columbus, Ga.

Geo. Chamblee has been promoted from second hand to overseer in No. 3 room at Thomaston (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

Oliver B. Land, of Athens, Ga., has been appointed salesman for the United States Ring Traveler Co., with headquarters at Athens, Ga.

J. J. Horner has returned to his former position as salesman for Joseph Sykes Bros., Card Clothing Manufacturers.

Frank G. Bell has resigned his position with the Parks-Cramer Co., and will enter the textile supply business at Savannah, Ga.

W. T. Hall, of Burlington, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Dacotah Mills, Burlington, N. C.

J. P. Houge has resigned as weaving overseer at Peerless Mills, Thomaston, Ga., and accepted a similar position at the Adams Mills, Macon, Ga.

G. W. Buchanan has resigned as second hand at the Elk Mills, Dalton, Ga., and is now overhauling spinning at the Kincaid Mills No. 1, Griffin, Ga.

John Oliver has resigned as spinning overseer at the Piedmont Mills, Egan, Ga., and accepted a similar position with the Consolidated Textile Mills, Pelham, Ga.

Address Wanted.

Anyone knowing the address of J. J. McCray will please write Box 885, Charlotte, N. C. The matter is of interest to Mr. McCray.

Address Wanted.

The address of W. E. Wilkerson, card grinder, lately with the Chadwick-Hoskins Mills, Charlotte, is wanted by C. S. Pitts, overseer carding, Star Thread Mills, Athens, Ga. It will be to Mr. Wilkerson's interest to write Mr. Pitts.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Charlotte, N. C.—The Chadwick-Hoskins Co., has let contract to the Minter Homes Co. for the erection of 25 additional cottages.

Tarboro, N. C.—The Fountain Mills have recently added five cards, one spinning frame and 36 additional looms. They will probably build an office building in the near future.

Kilby, Ala.—The new mill at the State prison will be put into operation within a short time. Cotton for starting up the plant has been purchased.

Natchez, Miss.—The Cotton Products Company will add additional spinning machinery and 40 new looms.

Tarboro, N. C.—The Hart Mills have accepted plans for an outside opening room and will install vertical openers and blow the cotton into the two picker rooms.

Arcadia, S. C.—The addition which is to be built to the Arcadia mills will contain 20,000 spindles and 400 looms, according to present plans of the company. Contract for 60 new cottages in the village has been let.

Wilmington, N. C.—Machinery for the garment factory to be operated in this city by the Block Manufacturing Company, of Baltimore, is arriving in large quantities and is being installed in the plant at Front and Hanover streets.

Gastonia, N. C.—The Art Cloth Mills has awarded a contract to build a weave shed, daylight construction, for the manufacture of mixed silk and cotton cloth. The mill will also install dyeing and probably finishing machinery. J. E. Sirrine & Co., Greenville, are the engineers.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—The Dixie Spinning Mills Company, which is building a series of mills and a little city on a 900-acre tract of land on the north side of the Tennessee river near Chattanooga, has filed an application for authority to increase its capital stock from \$1,000,000 to \$2,500,000 for carrying on expansion work.

The first unit of the plant will be ready for operation in four months, and construction of the second will be started in a few weeks.

Newberry, S. C.—Molohon Manufacturing Co., George W. Summer, president, will erect building for cloth room and cloth storage. J. E. Sirrine & Co., are the engineers.

Dallas, Texas.—Visiting textile men will tour Texas early in May, occupying a private car of the International and Great Northern Railroad, according to the Texas Chamber of Commerce officials who have arranged the tour. Including in the party will be M. L. Cannon, of Concord, N. C.; L. W. Roberts, Jr., engineer, Atlanta, and M. H. Merrill & Co., Boston. Negotiations are under way for the organization of cotton mills in several cities to be visited by the party. One large proposition is that at Sugarland, which is being considered by M. H. Merrill & Co.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—The textile industry here is operating full time with no apparent signs of lessening activity. Many of the mills are now engaged in putting up big additions to present plants. Both of Chattanooga's large mercerizing concerns, the Dixie Mercerizing Co., and the Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co., are operating their local plants at capacity production.

An official of the Dixie Company declared that he believed that business would continue heavy through the rest of the year, although he looked for a letup in January due to high prices. He stated that mercerized yarns must make further advances.

A number of plants have started work on additions, including the Peerless Woolen Mills at Rossville, Ga.; the Crystal Springs Bleachery

Co., which are the largest. Carter Lupton, of the Dixie Mercerizing Co., stated that his concern had decided not to begin immediately on the \$150,000 addition, due to the high cost of building. The Southern Hosiery Mills, manufacturing cotton and mercerized hosiery, is spending about \$20,000 in new equipment.

Lenoir, N. C.—At a meeting of the board of directors of the new Caldwell Cotton Mill Company, the following officers were elected:

President, T. H. Broyhill; vice president, B. B. Hayes; secretary and treasurer, Rufus L. Gwyn. Mr. Hayes was also elected superintendent of the mill.

The following are the directors: T. H. Broyhill; R. L. Steele, H. W. Courteney, M. T. Hickman, B. B. Hayes, R. L. Gwyn, and J. H. Beall. The executive committee, composed of Mr. Gwyn, Mr. Broyhill and Mr. Hayes, was authorized to purchase the land for the mill site, and to place orders for machinery, equipment, and to let contracts.

Orders for some of the machinery have already been placed, and other machinery will be ordered at once. The plant will be located at Hudson, and will be completed in about eight months, it is thought. So far plans for the main cotton mill building have not been definitely decided upon.

The organization has an authorized capital stock of \$500,000 and will have a paid in capital stock of about \$300,000. The mill will have 5,000 or 6,000 spindles.

Greenville, S. C.—Directors of the Dunbar Mill Co., of this city, have recommended that the capital stock of the company be increased from \$1,750,000 to \$2,350,000 and a meeting of the stockholders has been ordered for May 3, at which time the question will be voted on.

If the resolution is adopted it is the intention of the directors to use the proceeds from the sale of the new preferred stock for the purpose of retiring the present preferred stock at \$110 per share, and making an addition to the mill.

The erection of a weaving room of large proportions is understood to be contemplated in the increase of the capital stock.

A twister room is now in process of construction at the plant. The directors will recommend that stockholders be allowed, until May 15 to subscribe to their pro rata of the increase in common stock, one-

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Charlotte, N. C.

third payment to be made on May 15, one-third on June 15, and the remaining third on July 15.

The proposed increase of capital would increase the output of the mill about 50 per cent. The paid in common stock at present amounts to \$813,900 and the plan includes increasing this to \$1,350,000.

Stevens Wins Glenn-Lowry Case.

Columbia, S. C.—The state Supreme Court has handed down a decision in favor of the J. P. Stevens Co., in the suit brought against them by William P. Coleman.

In the Coleman case against Stevens Company the ownership of the Glenn Lowry Manufacturing company is involved, according to the original complaint, Mr. Coleman sued for \$600,000. He alleged that he was induced to transfer a large amount of in the mill to the mill to the Stevens Company, as security for obligations, with the understanding in writing that he could redeem the stock within six months, if he cared to do so. He alleged that the output of the mill was then decreased to such an extent that the mills earnings were reduced, and the stock depreciated in value. Mr. Coleman was then, he alleged, unable to redeem his stock, and an extension of the time was refused, so that he had to let the work go, and that thereby he lost control of the mill. The circuit court decided the case in favor of the John P. Stevens Company, and the Supreme Court affirms this decision.

Cosolidated Textile Corp. Shows Large Loss.

A net operating deficit of \$2,177,871 after providing for depreciation and interest charges is reported by the Consolidated Textile Corporation and its subsidiaries for the year ended December 31, 1922, according to the company's annual report being submitted to stockholders. The aforementioned figure compares with a loss for the previous year of \$957,057, which, less undivided profits of \$334,906, makes a net loss of \$622,150.

In making public the annual statement it is stated that the report reflects the effects of a nine months' strike in practically all of the mills of B. B. & R. Knight, Inc., and general trade conditions a part of the year. Profits from operations after deducting strike and shutdown expenses and administrative, selling and general expenses, amounted to \$335,119, which compares with \$923,513 in the previous year. After de-

ducting \$635,000 as a provision for depreciation, loss before interest amounted to \$299,880. To this figure is added interest on bonds, bills payable and obnd discounts written off, making a total loss of \$2,177,871. The Southern mills directly owned by the corporation, the Windsor Print Works, Converse & Co., and the Textile Corp., the company state, earned a profit.

Wm. W. Merrill Elected President of Chicago Fuse Co.

Following its annual stockholders' and board of directors' meeting of the Chicago Fuse Co., announces the retirement from active duties as president of Dr. Arthur D. Dana, of New York City, to become Chairman of the Board. Mr. Dana, as founder of the company in 1889, has been its president since its inception, and now withdraws in order to devote more time to his other interests. Mr. William W. Merrill, who has been associated with Mr. Dana in this and a number of other enterprises for a great many years, has

largely increased his holding in the company and now becomes the president. The other officers are: Geo. C. Reid, vice president and treasurer; Mr. Walter D. Dana, vice-president, and Mr. F. Trautmann, Secretary. Mr. E. J. Hamilton will continue as Manager of Sales.

The growth of this company has been remarkable. From a modest start with a limited capital it has developed into a leading manufacturer of Electrical Protecting Devices. The company's plant is located on the property bounded by Lafin and Fifteenth streets, Ashland Avenue and the B. & O. C. T. belt line tracts, having approximately five hundred employes and with a net capital and surplus of over one million dollars. Its products are widely distributed not only throughout this country, but foreign lands as well.

Dye Imports Increase.

Washington.—Imports of coal tar dyes in March totaled 312,809 pounds with an invoice value of \$301,436

compared with 191,709 pounds valued at \$199,640 for February and approximately this latter amount for January, according to a report issued by the chemical division of the Department of Commerce.

Of the total quantity imported during March, 66 per cent came from Germany, 18 per cent from Switzerland, 12 per cent from Italy and the remainder from Canada, France, England and Holland. The imports from Italy, the report states, appear to be reparation dyes of German manufacture. In February, 62.6 per cent of the total was shipped from Germany, 26.2 per cent from Italy and 10.4 per cent from Switzerland.

World Consumption of Cotton 13,000,000 Bales in Half Year.

Manchester, Eng.—The quarterly issue of the International Cotton Bulletin published gives a concise survey of conditions in the industry throughout the world. Nineteen countries contribute reports, bringing the international statistics down to February 1.

The bulletin estimates that allowing for unreported spindles the world consumption of cotton during the last half year exceeded 13,000,000 bales. It adds that most of the European and Asiatic countries reduced their consumption of American cotton, depending on outside crops.

It is estimated that the total number of spindles in the world is about 1,500,000 greater than at the end of last July. Inasmuch as this increase is mainly accounted for by such countries as India, China and Japan, where the consuming power per spindle is considerably larger than in Europe, this growth represents a capacity of probably five or six mil-



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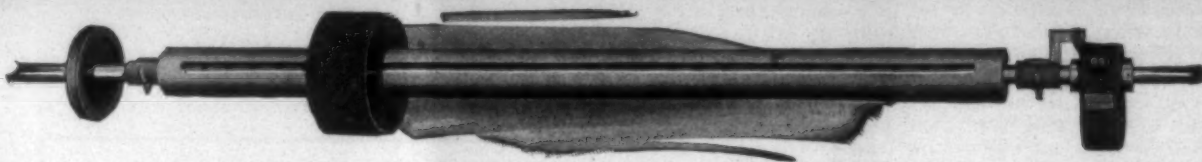
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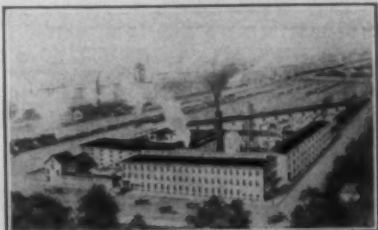
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David Brown Co. Acquires Lowell Bobbin Co.

The following announcement from the David Brown Company will be of interest to the South:

"We beg to announce on April 1, 1923, the consolidation of the Lowell Bobbin Company, formerly of Newport, Vermont, with our present main plant and organization at Lawrence, Mass. We will be in a better position to cater to the wants and requirements of our old customers than ever before, due to our larger facilities and capacity, as well as to our increased force of experienced bobbin makers.

"We shall be glad to take care of any former customers of the Lowell Bobbin Company.

"The David Brown Co."
Lawrence, Mass.

Cleanliness.

"The Cause of World Cleanliness" is the title of a very interesting book recently issued by the American Laundry Machinery Co., of Cincinnati. The book was prepared for the purpose of showing the importance of the laundry industry and incidentally the part that the American Laundry Machinery Company has played in furthering the cause of world cleanliness.

"We have endeavored in this book," says the American Laundry Machinery Company, "to show that our company feels itself to be, in a way, a result of the wonderfully inspiring growth of the laundry industry. We feel that the strides which the business is making and will make during the coming years will serve as a continual challenge to the American Laundry Machinery Company to try to merit the high position which we believe it holds in the estimation of the entire laundry fraternity."

Verviers Textile School Pupils.

The Verviers, (Belgium) textile school now has only 60 pupils, about one-third of the pre-war census, owing to the absence of its former French and Russian contingent. The laboratories and shops are extremely well equipped for so isolated an institution. They have types of the best known machines; and all repairs are expected to be made by the students. Booklets in French describing the industrial institution furnished here will be loaned upon application to the Textile Division Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington.

Cotton Shipments From Recife.

The cotton shipped out of the port of Recife includes not only that produced in the State of Pernambuco, but much grown in nearby States of Parahyba de Norte and Rio Grande do Norte. The total domestic shipments during 1922 were 7,741 metric tons, compared with 9,119 metric tons in 1921. Exports to foreign countries amounted to 5,019 metric tons in 1922, against only 3,413 metric tons and exports 623 metric tons, compared with 719 metric tons and 305 metric tons, respectively, in January.

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS

ESTABLISHED 1831
TEXTILE MACHINERY

Manufacturers of the following machines:

COTTON MACHINERY

Opening	Drawing Frames
Conveying	Roving Frames
Distributing	Spinning Frames
Picking	Spoolers
Revolving Flat Cards	Twisters
Sliver Lap machines	Reels
Ribbon Lap Machines	Quillers
Combing Machines	

COTTON WASTE MACHINERY

COTTON AND WOOLEN SYSTEMS

Openers	Revolving Flat Cards
Pickers	Derby Doublers
Willows	Roving Frames
Card Feeds	Spinning Frames
Full Roller Card	Spoolers
Condensers	Twisters
Special Spinning Frames	

WOOLEN MACHINERY

Card Feeds	Condensers
Full Roller Cards	Wool Spinning Frames

WORSTED MACHINERY

Cone Roving Frames

MAIN OFFICE AND WORKS
WHITINSVILLE, MASS. U.S.A.
SOUTHERN OFFICE CHARLOTTE, N.C.

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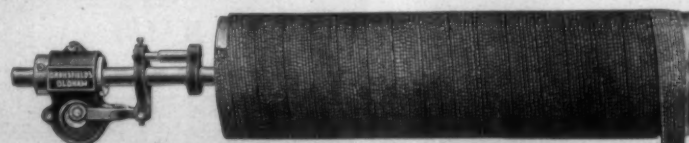


This is the seal of a service—a service with three-fold facilities for producing Vul-Cot Fibre and Vul-Cot Fibre parts and products. It represents the combined equipment of three great factories for speedy manufacture and delivery of this famous material.

As hard as horn,
As durable as steel,
As adaptable as rubber—
Less costly than any is
Vul-Cot Fibre

It comes in sheets, rods, tubes or the finished parts made to your own specifications. Write us, naming your requirements, and we will gladly send samples.

National
Vulcanized Fibre Company
Wilmington, Delaware



DRONSFIELD'S PATEN "ATLAS BRAND" EMERY FILLETING

"The New Flexible"

"Needs no 'Damping' "

Stocks in
Boston and
the South



PLIABLE
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NACIOUS

Guaranteed 'A' Quality—the Only Quality we Make

Used the wide world o'er and recognized by every race as the

Standard Card-Grinding Medium

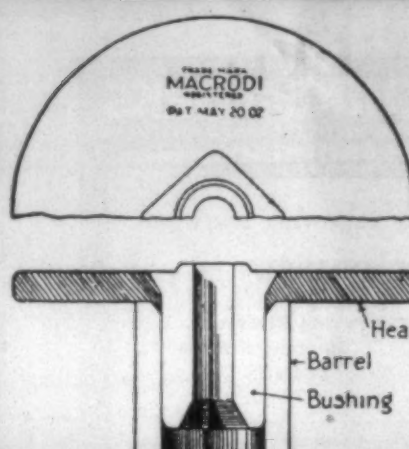
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The Macrodi
FIBRE HEAD
WARP SPOOL

after fourteen years of the hardest mill use has demonstrated that it is


Durable — Economical

Write for particulars of the added traverse with corresponding increase in yardage—an important feature of this spool.

Prompt deliveries in two to three weeks after receipt of order.

MACRODI FIBRE CO.
Woonsocket, Rhode Island

GARLAND
LOOM PICKERS and
LOOM HARNESSES



GARLAND MFG. CO., SACO, MAINE

Manufacturers Should Look Up the Advantages of **Metallic Drawing Roll**

Over the leather system before placing orders for new machinery, or if contemplating an increase in production, have them applied to their old machinery. It is applied successfully to the following carding room machinery:

Railways	Detaching Roll for Combers
Sliver Lap Machines	Drawing Frames
Ribbon Lap Machines	Slubbers
Comber Draw Boxes	Intermediate Frames

**25 TO 33 PER CENT MORE PRODUCTION
GUARANTEED**

For Prices and Circular Write to
The Metallic Drawing Roll Co.
INDIAN ORCHARD, MASS.

Future of Seamless Hosiery. (Continued from Page 24.)

at this time that there should be a discussion. It is because of the apparent slowness of demand for women's silk hosiery knit on seamless machine and afterwards seamed. There is, indeed, everything favoring full-fashioned merchandise in the higher prices: An age long superiority which can be overcome, not by facts alone. Facts must be supplemented with much talk, carefully planned advertising—and then, more facts. These facts are—roughly classified:

(1) **Durability:** There is little argument that a 12-strand seamless women's stocking to sell for \$1.50 per pair over the counter is highly durable, just as all other seamless stockings wear better, in my opinion, than full-fashioned stockings.

(2) **Constantly improved quality:** Since prior to the war, many things have happened in seamless hosiery. I often think that the little seaming attachments we bought in 1914 in our institution, putting a seam down the back of a cheap, club-footed 15-inch boot Japan silk women's stockings, made on 3¼-in. machine, to sell at 50 cents per pair—I say, I often think that the seam we put down the back in imitation of our more ornamental full-fashioned sister, was the inspiration for better merchandise. Since then we find new sinkers and cams, or the growing use of the spring-beard needle. Either produces a fineness and clearness of fabric, we think, equal to most full-fashioned stockings. Since then have come the narrowed ankles some clumsily produced, others more delicate, attained through the use of the narrower diameter. Since that time we find seamless stockings with these narrow ankles being produced and then of 260 and 280 needle machines, has narrowed the gap of fineness of gauge between the seamless and the full-fashioned types of hosiery. Remember, that gauge really means needles to the inch. The number of needles a stocking possesses is unimportant, unless you know the diameter of the machine. If a machine be 3¼-in. diameter, it produces approximately 10 per cent. finer stockings than the same machine with the same num-

ber of needles in 3 1-2-in. cylinder.

I feel that seamless hosiery is established in every field, that its future is assured with the exception of higher priced women's stockings, and in this field, I want to definitely assert that tremendous strides have been made, remarkable improvements effected in fabric, durability and finish—a magnificent result for a modest price. To give an illustration:

I was looking through an old file and found a women's silk stocking produced by our mill nine years ago. I compared this with today's product—I needed no further evidence. Again I say, that such improvements have been made that I feel in a few years more the seamless stocking, as such, in any price field that is chosen, will begin to gain that definite call, that positive demand over the retail counter, that the full-fashioned stockings has always commanded.

When the stocking reaches that degree of perfection that its manufacturer can definitely assert—our stocking is manufactured on a circular machine, and as such, is offered to the consuming public because of its superior merit to any other kind of merchandise—then I think the future of seamless hosiery may begin to be felt, but so long as the name "seamless" is retained, that name itself is the greatest of all handicaps. It is a misnomer; the goods are not seamless, but are seamed. There is no such thing in the United States today as a women's "seamless" silk stocking. If the seamless manufacturer is to make the higher quality of his product generally known, he must throw aside a name which he has outgrown.

Need of Export Trade.

Speaking before the Chamber of Commerce at Lawrence, Mass., John S. Lawrence of Lawrence and Co., selling agents for the Pacific Mills, stressed the need of steady expansion of the foreign markets for American cotton goods.

"This styling, planning and marketing," said the speaker, "must be so well done, and the product turned out on schedule time and in such perfect detail, and so much better done than that of others, that a

A PURE SALT

UNEQUALED FOR DYE VATS
MYLES SALT CO., LTD. New Orleans, U. S. A.

Moreland Size

"The Warps Best Friend"

Moreland Sizing Company
Spartanburg, S. C.

J. T. MORELAND, President

wage per hour can be paid probably higher than paid in any other textile center in the world. Just how long Lawrence can enjoy superlative management, and what gratitude we all owe to it, is very real food for thought."

Having pointed out that statistics show that there "is not a large exportable surplus of wool products," Mr. Lawrence declared that statistics "show equally clear that there is an exportable surplus of cotton goods in this country, and without their export all the United States spindles will not be kept running, as at present."

About a year ago there was every evidence that a more equitable distribution of the world's cotton was about to set in, said the speaker, after giving statistics showing the wide variance of consumption between the United, where last year one-third of the cotton goods of the world were consumed, and other countries.

"But owing to a world shortage of raw cotton, prices rose rapidly," he continued, "and during the past few months American cotton mills have been manufacturing at almost full capacity to keep pace with a domestic consumers' demand developed in a rising market, at last fall's values. When replacement values reach the consumer I do not believe the American consumption will be equal to mill capacity and we shall have to share the world's cotton crops with others, either by exporting our goods or exporting our cotton."

"Without new markets for United States cotton products, those with higher costs are likely to be the first to close, and not unlikely much of the curtailment will fall on New England mills, and, I fear, principally Massachusetts mills."

Pointing out that before domestic manufacturers can export, "foreign customers must be capable of paying for their goods, and secondly, we must be in a position to meet foreign competition," Mr. Lawrence told his auditors of the problems which confront the exporter, including international finance, which, he said, at present "is a very complicated subject," and "capacity to create a foreign demand for goods that could be made in volume and the fitting of foreign demands into wholesale production." Having detailed his study of the cotton mills in Europe three years ago as one of a commission selected at the suggestion of Mr. Hoover for that purpose, Mr. Lawrence said that it soon was clear that the success of American cotton goods exporters depended upon this latter problem, since it was found that in Europe there was little planning and costs suffered and as a result, "industrial organization will be very slow in developing abroad."

Reverting to the problem of surplus supply, Mr. Lawrence said that "it is the surplus that makes or ruins a market," and he pointed to the difficulties to be encountered by the exported in placing the surplus when there is such in foreign markets. To get goods to some countries, he said, they reach their destination "after a weeks goat ride in any weather," and it is essential

that a nice piece of goods be crushed into a small bale and wrapped in waterproof paper. In consequence, "the packing is more important than the goods or the price, and in addition, the shipment must be divided into two equal weights to balance on the goat. Unless both arrive at the saddling point together, they cannot proceed upon their journey," he added.

Some of the other difficulties encountered in various countries were pointed out as follows: That whereas in the United States a soft finish is required, in such countries as the Philippines and Bohemia starched goods only are used; that in some countries certain animals are held sacred and that an exporter might ruin his reputation therein by sending printed goods with a figure containing a sheep, goat or horse; and that in parts of China "certain merchants will, at no price, accept goods without colored threads woven into their ends." He also stressed the point that fundamental trade customs are very different, especially as to contracts and the collecting of bills.

Exports of Cotton and Cotton Goods Increase.

Washington.—Exports of raw cotton and of cotton manufactures increased considerably in February, as compared with the same months of 1922, according to figures announced by the Department of Commerce.

In February, exports of raw cotton, including linters, totaled 359,657 bales, valued at \$52,194,940, compared with 338,440 bales, values at \$31,113,000 in February, 1922. For the eight months ended with February, exports total 4,112,387 bales, valued at \$516,788,887, compared with 4,521,672 bales, valued at \$398,812,928 for the same period of 1922.

Exports of cotton manufactures in February aggregated \$11,400,123 in value, compared with \$8,415,761 for the same month last year and for eight months' period exports show an aggregate value of \$94,541,954, compared with \$72,784,232 for the same period of the 1922 fiscal year.

Cotton cloths exported during the month aggregated 36,751,374 square yards, valued at \$6,207,135 compared with 32,077,056 square yards, valued at 4,812,729 in February, 1922.

Unbleached cloths increased on the monthly comparison from 7,889,883 to 9,183,516 square yards, piece dyed increased from 4,478,926 to 5,425,429 square yards. Cotton duck, bleached and printed cloths increased, the printed declining from 9,236,995 to 7,408,809.

Carded yarn increased from 626,210 to 885,776 pounds, combed yarn decreased from 450,359 to 414,788 pounds, and sewing thread, darning and embroidery cotton increased from 103,835 to 109,372 pounds.

Exports of cotton hosiery increased from 235,363 dozen pairs, valued at \$466,652 to 464,161 dozen pairs, valued at \$914,671, while for the eight months' period hosiery exports are brought to 3,423,604 dozen pairs, valued at \$6,578,777 from 1,608,876 dozen pairs, valued at \$3,384,015 for the same period of the 1922 fiscal year.

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BLOW OUT the DUST



with a

CADILLAC

Portable Electric

BLOWER

Blows dust out of motors, generators, switchboards and other delicate machinery.

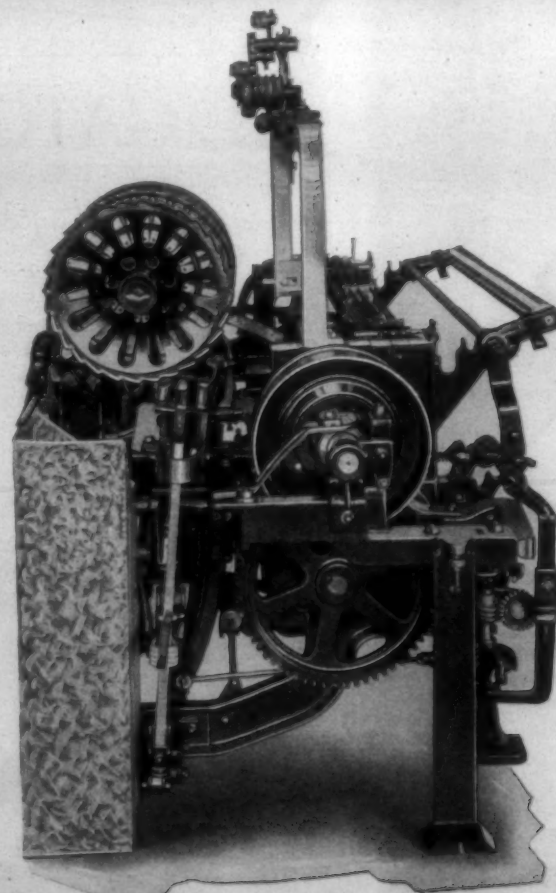
Can be equipped to draw dust and lint from cards, slubbers, spinning looms, napping machines, shearing machines, etc.

Write for illustrated folder giving prices, etc.

CLEMENTS MFG. CO.
621 Fulton St. Chicago

Attaches To Any Light Socket. Weight 6 lbs.

End-View of our Nordray Loom With Lacey Top-Rig



We Build a Simple Automatic With Rugged Design

HOPEDALE MFG. COMPANY
Milford, Mass.

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PULLEYS HANGERS

The WOOD Line
SONS CO.

FLANGE OR PLATE COUPLINGS



Designed to withstand severe line-shaft service. Flanged to protect the workman from being caught on the bolt heads or nuts. Machined all over to template, making them interchangeable and therefore easily duplicated.

Interchangeability is a feature that has made
THE WOOD LINE
of Power Transmisionary Machinery the standard in so many of the country's largest plants.

Catalogue on request
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POWER TRANSMITTING MACHINERY



ALLIGATOR
TRADE MARK REGISTERED U. S. AND FOREIGN PAT. OFFICES
Scientific
STEEL BELT LACING

There is Science in Belt Lacing

Alligator teeth penetrate lengthwise of the belt, leaving the long burden-bearing fibers intact. Each tooth clinches down over its group of fibers, compressing them so firmly that there is no internal friction and wear at the belt end. The sectional steel rocker hinge pin is the only metal pin that avoids wear to the joint. Keep these vital features in mind when you buy belt lacing, for the cost of any lacing is nothing as compared to the cost of the belt on which it serves.

Sold at Wholesale and Retail
the World Over

**FLEXIBLE STEEL LACING
COMPANY**

4699 Lexington Street, Chicago
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London, E. C. 2



Just a Hammer to Apply It
"Never Lets Go"

Merrow Exhibit at Knitting Exposition.

The Merrow Machine Company of Hartford, Conn., following its long established custom, exhibited this year in Space No. 104 where standard models of many of their machines were shown in operation and where catalogues, instruction books and samples of work from their machines were obtained. Under the direction of E. H. Allen, Manager of their Philadelphia office which is located at the corner of Sixth and Arch Streets, a number of their wide variety of High Speed Overseaming, Overdredging and Shell Stitch Machines, in which they specialize solely, were seen in operation.

Perhaps the most widely known of their models are their style 60D 2 and 3 thread machines used extensively for seaming and edging knitted underwear their style 60HD machine equally extensively used for hemming balbriggan shirts, styles 60AD and 60ADSS machines for finishing sweaters, various adaptations of their style 60UD machine for toe closing, mending seconds, mock seaming and clocking their style 60S machine recognized as the standard for welting the tops of ladies' stockings and their style 35FJ machine for finishing ladies' knit underwear, especially the necks. In addition to these numerous other models for performing an almost unlimited variety of operations are clearly described in their catalogue, which is published in English, French, Spanish Portuguese, Italian, Swedish, Russian and Chinese.

Mr. Allen who is well known to the trade, was assisted by W. J. Longley and J. B. Tolan and these gentlemen held themselves in readiness to give every possible service and answer all inquiries in connection with Merrow machines, which are used in a broad sense for seaming, hemming and edge finishing all kinds of knitted and woven fabrics. During part of the exhibit P. G. Merrow, secretary and treasurer of the company, attended together with J. G. G. Merrow and O. W. Merrow of their New York office.

Link-Belt Exhibit.

Link-Belt Silent Chain Drives were exhibited in space 332 as the ideal drive for every textile mill.

For nearly every installation of electric motor a silent chain drive may be used to distinct advantage.

With a sustained efficiency of over 98 per cent the power loss is negligible; the machine shaft is maintained at constant speed keeping production at the maximum, and in addition the drive is quiet and compact. Overhead belting is eliminated as the motor is applied close to the shaft to be driven.

A Link-Belt drive applied to a high speed motor was shown in motion to demonstrate the smooth and quiet action, which is described as "Positive as a Gear—Flexible as a Belt—More efficient than either."

The Link-Belt Company has been manufacturing silent chain drives for twenty years and photographs of many types of installations were exhibited.

Chains of various sizes were

shown and illustrated booklets were available.

Hosiery Production 1921.

Washington, D. C.—The Department of Commerce announces that reports made to the Bureau of Census show that the production of hosiery by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of knit goods amounted to 86,299,439 dozen pairs, valued at \$291,675,402, in 1921. This is a decrease of 5.1 per cent in quantity and 5.5 per cent in value as compared with the production reported for 1919, but an increase of 6.8 per cent in quantity and 107.3 per cent in value as compared with the pre-war year 1914.

In addition, establishments classified in other industries, such as "silk goods," "cotton goods," etc., reported hosiery manufactured during 1921 to the value of \$1,114,000.

Cotton Cultivation in Spain.

To encourage the cultivation of cotton in Spain, it is proposed that the Government grant a subsidy to the amount of 25 centesimos per gross kilo funds for which would be obtained by taking 75 per cent of the customs revenue on raw cotton and imposing a special tax of 5 peseta per bale on imported cotton. It is claimed, Assistant Trade Commissioner O. S. Payne, states in a report to the Department of Commerce, that there are 200,000 hectares (hectare—2.471 acres) adaptable for this purpose in Andalusia alone. Spanish imports of raw cotton in 1922 were at the rate of 350,000,000 pesetas for the year.

Wanted.

To correspond with a string of mills or mill with a view of becoming purchasing agent. Thirty years old, high school; 11 years actual experience in various departments of mill, and 6 years office and buying experience. Prefer personal interview. Address Purchasing Agent, Care Southern Textile Bulletin.

NORFOLK SOUTHERN R. R. Announces

Reduced Fares to Durham, N. C.

Account

Woman's Missionary Union, Auxiliary to Baptist States Convention of North Carolina, March 27th-29th. Tickets for the going journey sold March 23-29, inclusive, certificates validated March 29th, honored until April 2, 1923.

J. F. DALTON,

General Passenger Agent,
Norfolk, Va.

Save in freight by using

W I L T S

Veneer Packing Cases

They are lighter and stronger, made of perfect 3-ply Veneer Packing Case Shooks. A saving of 20 to 80 pounds in freight on every shipment because of extreme lightness. Stronger than inch boards, burglarproof, waterproof and clean. Write for prices and samples. Convincing prices—Suick service.

Wilts Veneer Co., Richmond, Va.

Estimate More Than 800,000 Spindles on Order.

More new cotton spindles are in sight for North Carolina, for installation this year, or as quickly as projected textile plants can be built, than were in sight for the entire South on January 1. Textile leaders and machinery men in Charlotte estimate that more than 800,000 new spindles will be installed by mills under construction or projected in this State, as compared with the estimate of 807,720 for the entire South in the annual statistical number of the Southern Textile Bulletin in January.

The estimate for North Carolina for that time was 583,760 spindles. The estimate for South Carolina was 57,000. Today approximately 150,000 is the estimate credited to South Carolina, and in addition to this equipment a large expansion in weaving mills and bleaching and finishing plants. Alabama, Tennessee, Georgia, Virginia and Texas are credited together with approximately 225,000 spindles, making an aggregate of close to 1,200,000 new spindles in sight for the entire South.

Recent visitors to this section, including textile men, editors, economists, and business men, have marveled at the industrial development of this section, not only in textiles but in other lines of industry. Two questions have almost invariably been asked by these visitors, "How do you develop men for responsible positions in mills fast enough to supply such positions in new mills established" and "Can you secure desirable labor for a continuance of this program without resorting to the importation of immigrant labor from the East?"

Textile leaders and other business men have been much interested in the answers to these frequent questions. Comparatively few people know how extensive are the efforts being made for the training of alert, ambitious young textile workers for positions of responsibility. The State of North Carolina, through its Board of Vocational Education, is conducting classes in a large number of mill communities, giving work especially adapted to the needs of the industry. Many of the mills are co-operating in this work. Several hundred young men are enrolled in these classes and numerous promotions to positions of larger responsibility and greater remuneration have resulted directly from work done in these classes.

Another force which is developing the efficiency and caliber of mill workers who have already started up the ladder is the Southern Textile Association, an organization of superintendents, overseers and other men from the mills to which no mill official is even allowed to belong. Some splendid work has been done in the institutes, experience meetings and conventions of this body and a number of its members have begun to "graduate" into the ranks of mill executives. For instance, John F. Clark, formerly superintendent of the Erwin Belachery, has just been made president of the Randolph Mills, Inc. A. T. Quantz,

formerly superintendent of the Arcade Mills, Rock Hill, and a former weaver, was recently elected president of the Glenn Lowry Manufacturing Co., at Whitmire, S. C. Still another instance was the election of George S. Harris, who began his mill career as a card grinder and who had worked his way up to the position of superintendent of the Lanett Manufacturing Co., at West Point, Ga., to the presidency of the Exposition Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

Those who are familiar with the progress of the textile industry are not uneasy regarding the supply of capable men for responsible positions. The intelligence, the industry and the spirit of the men in the ranks are sufficient assurance of this. It is pointed out that the men at the looms and the men working in the mills have the same aspirations, the same ideals, the same honesty of purpose, and are of the same blood as the men who have already climbed to the top and are reaping the reward for their industry, their intelligently applied industry, and their capacity for getting things done.

The matter of an adequate supply of labor for the continued expansion of the industry is giving no more concern than that of supplying men for higher positions. There is, it is pointed out, a large reserve of native American labor in the mountain counties of North Carolina at present earning only a small percentage of what it could earn in cotton mills or other industrial communities. This labor can be secured as rapidly as there is a demand for it, and is being constantly drawn upon to a limited extent as new mills are built.

Another source of labor for the more rapidly expanding textile industry in North Carolina is the mill settlements and farms of South Carolina. There has been a marked trend from the farm to the mill community in South Carolina during the past two years, or since the advent of the boll weevil. Those familiar with the situation declare that many South Carolina mills have done their utmost to take care of this "distressed" labor, some of them resorting to night operation of their mills under circumstances that, from a purely business standpoint, did not warrant night operation. A number of mill superintendents and executives in South Carolina, as well as the Federal Employment Bureau, have co-operated in finding locations for many families with North Carolina Mills which have expanded faster and have been in position to take on more new labor.


For Sale

1-48" Bronze Mesh Basket (New)
1-44" Rubberized Basket
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Pumps, Tanks, Power House Equipment Textile Dryers.
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WARP TYING MACHINES HAND KNOTTERS
WARP DRAWING MACHINES
AUTOMATIC SPOOLERS HIGH SPEED WARPERS
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Fire Without Having A Cleaning Period On



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Tickets on sale October 1st, 1922, to April 30th, 1923,
with final limit to June 15th, 1923.

Important Winter schedules effective November
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For further information, Pullman reservations, etc.,
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Gum Tragasol Agglutinates

the fibres of the yarn—cotton, woolen or worsted which ever it may be—and prevents waste of good materials by eliminating flyings.

Gum Tragasol is Cheaper

than either wool or cotton, therefore, its use is a distinct economy.

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BUILDERS OF TEXTILE MACHINERY

Linking Warpers Linkers Balling Warpers Balling Attachments
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Warp Splitting Machines Warp Dyeing Machines Warp Doublers
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Electrical Installations
IN TEXTILE MILLS AND
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DISINFECTANT

We guarantee our disinfectant to meet any government specifications. We manufacture them ourselves, and do not fill them with rosin or other cheap fillers. Get our prices. They will surprise you.

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The Largest Manufacturers of Loom Harness and Reeds in America

Loom Harness and Reeds

Slasher and Striking Combs Warps and Leice Reeds,
Beamer and Dresser Hecks, Mending Eyes, Jacquard
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DIXON LUBRICATING SADDLE CO.

BRISTOL, RHODE ISLAND



Use Dixon Patent Stirrup Adjusting Saddles, the latest invention in Saddles for Top Rolls of Spinning Machines. Manufacturers of all kinds of Saddles, Stirrups and Levers.

WRITE FOR SAMPLE

Overseer to Superintendent.

(Continued from Page 13.)

floated threads and joining them to the body of the texture with a new thread. The operations of finishing through which the goods pass usually effectively cover the mended place so that the goods are passed as perfect.

Specking.

Burling tables are useful for specking the goods. There are always pieces of seeds, straw, bits of other vegetable matter and foreign impurities collected in the texture from the machinery. These substances must be removed or covered in some way. The tweezers can be used for drawing out many of the discolored pieces of yarn, or substances that mar the appearance of the goods, while some cannot be taken out without damaging or weakening the texture.

If the fabric is a dark color and there are some white specks present, and if these specks cannot be drawn out without injury to the cloth, a little application of a dark dye liquid, harmonizing as near as possible to the shade of the goods, will cover the defect by making it appear the same tint as the body of the goods. If a good dye liquid is used and if properly applied, the re-colored specks will retain the shade as permanently as the shade in the body of the goods. This mode of correcting small, off-color pieces of yarn or other material that may get into the goods during the preliminary operations, is considered more practicable than trying to remedy the defect by pulling out the objectional portion, thereby frequently leaving a bad place in the fabric.

Foreign Market For Hosiery.

Philadelphia, Pa.—American hosiery manufacturers can develop a market in Poland for American hose, according to advices received by the textile division from H. B. Smith, American Trade Commissioner in Warsaw, says a bulletin issued by the Department of Commerce at the Knitting Arts Exposition. Statistics indicate that the United States held third place among the nations from which Poland imported hosiery in 1920. Mr. Smith states that there is no question but that the style, fit and workmanship of the American hosiery is equal, if not superior, to the makes of other nations.

According to consul S. J. Fuller, American hosiery styles are followed and American hosiery is popular in Tientsin, China. American hosiery is popular in Norway, according to a report from Consul Carlson of Christiania. A number of American manufacturers are establishing agencies there and it is believed they will obtain a good proportion of the trade, provided the prices are competitive.

While the demand for women's silk hosiery is large and for as wide a range of colors and sizes as in the United States, South Africa offers only a limited market for men's silk hose, according to a report from Consul Davis, stationed in Port Elizabeth, South Africa. Woolen socks are more suitable for the climate and as a result cashmere socks are

worn almost altogether, silk being limited to evening wear.

Despite the high exchange, considerable quantities of American silk hosiery are being imported into Italy, according to Commissioner J. B. O'Hara, stationed in Genoa, Italy. American hosiery, according to this report, is popular all through Italy. Milan is the center of this trade and the hosiery is distributed throughout the peninsula from that point.

American knitting machinery has played a prominent part in the equipment of the Leicester Mills, according to a report received from American Trade Commissioner A. T. Butler, of London.

Gains made by American manufacturers in selling knitting machines in Japan are shown in a comparison of the pre-war and post-war statistics.

Great Possibilities Seen in India for Knit Goods.

Philadelphia.—Attracted by the importance of the Knitting Arts Exhibition, Edward T. Pickard, chief of the textile division of the United States Department of Commerce in Washington, visited Philadelphia, where he kept a number of appointments with important factors in the knit goods industry and discussed various aspects of foreign and domestic commerce in hosiery and underwear.

Asked to comment on any interesting phases of foreign markets for American knit goods, Mr. Pickard said:

"It was only this week that C. C. Batchelder, department of commerce trade commissioner to India, just returned from Calcutta, stated to me that the wearing of cotton socks was becoming quite a vogue among the metropolitan natives of the middle and lower classes in India. Knit cotton singlets or shirts are also popular among the men as an outer garments, he told me; and, if the shirt can be fringed with a fancy color around the neck, it proves all the more glamorous in the envious eyes of the native.

"It is conceivable that the glamor for such devices of Occidental culture and fancy may sweep the nation and create a market for American knit goods that will tax our utmost facilities for a generation. These fanciful appeals, as a matter of fact, do formulate the aspirations of many millions of less fortunate people who, to gratify their craving for such things, would think nothing of subserving personal comfort and physical welfare to gain these superficial devices of so-called cultural enlightenment.

Cotton Hosiery Imports.

Washington.—Imports of cotton hosiery in December totaled 45,863 dozen pairs value at \$92,121, and imports of wool hosiery aggregated 27,928 dozen pairs valued at \$186,668, according to figures announced by the Department of Commerce. Practically all of the cotton hose came from Germany, 45,134 dozen pairs valued at \$88,644. England sent 19,454 dozen pairs of the wool hose valued at \$127,479, and Germany 6,090 dozen pairs of the wool valued at \$35,396.

Charge Candler With Conspiracy In Couch Mills Case.

Atlanta, Ga.—Manipulation during a period of several months to force the Couch Cotton Mills, Inc., into bankruptcy, and buy the properties in at a nominal sum, was charged to Asa G. Candler, Sr., Walter T. Candler, Howard Candler, S. A. Burtis and H. J. Haynesworth in a writ of intervention filed in the U. S. District Court by 12 stockholders in the company.

A request of the intervenors for a rule nisi requiring the defendants to show cause why the receiver should not be dismissed and the properties returned to the company was granted, and Saturday was fixed as the date for a hearing on the intervention.

The company operated mills at East Point and Thomason, Ga., and Greenville, S. C., until a few months ago, when operations were suspended as the result of involuntary bankruptcy proceedings. After a period of several weeks the company was declared to be solvent, and the bankruptcy proceedings dismissed. Afterward other proceedings were instituted and are now pending in the bankruptcy courts.

Intervenors who claim to hold 9,654 shares of common stock and 2,434 shares of preferred stock, set forth that Walter T. Candler, vice-president of the Central Bank & Trust Corp., agreed to furnish the company capital in the form of bank loans in 1917, when money was scarce. Subsequent to that agreement the mills at Thomason and Greenville were purchased.

Stockholders of the company agreed to the execution of a trust deed, the first proceeds of which were to provide capital, but it is charged that the Candler's schemed in such a way as to prevent this. Lindsey Hopkins, Atlanta capitalist, offered to buy the bonds at 90 cents of their face value, but Walter Candler declined the offer, it is alleged, and said that he would not sell the bonds at any price. Subsequently it became necessary for W. D. Couch to resign as president of the company, and S. A. Burtis was made president. H. J. Haynesworth was placed in charge of the sale of the bonds, but never completed the transaction it is claimed.

The intervenors assert that a true valuation of the holdings of the Couch company is \$1,700,000, while the total debts do not exceed \$800,000. The intervenors are W. D. Couch, A. G. Couch, Ernest Metzger, L. J. Powers, Wells & Wooten, R. T. Boggs, George D. Couch, Thomas F. Griffin, S. E. Davidson, Southern Saw Works, S. H. Stark and J. A. Yeast. Attorney Mark Bodling represents them.

It is claimed that in the fall of 1919 the three mills were in a flourishing condition, and that Walter Candler and Asa G. Candler, Sr., representing the Central Bank & Trust Corp., several times visited the main plant at East Point and promised unlimited banking credit. With the intent to obtain control and ownership of the mills, the intervention declared, the two Candler's suggested that the three mills be consolidated and \$1,000,000 in stock issued for enlargement and

operating purposes, which suggestion was adopted.

The intervention further sets forth that the Central Bank & Trust Corporation was given exclusive charge of the sale of the stock, but delayed issuing it, despite favorable conditions, until July, 1920, when a general business depression began to be felt. While little of the stock had been disposed of, it is claimed, Walter T. Candler insisted that contracts be let for improvement and enlargement plans, saying that the Central Bank & Trust Corporation would supply the money needed. A contract was awarded the Tufts Construction Co., which Howard controlled, it is alleged, but instead of proceeding with the sale of stock to meet the enlargement expenses, the Candler's refused to place it on the market for several months. As a result, it is claimed, the mills were forced to become further crippled by taking \$115,000 out of their operating capital to make payments on the improvement work.

Meanwhile, it is claimed, instead of disposing of the stock, officials of the Candler Bank advised applicants not to purchase the stock.

The intervention sets forth that Walter Candler negotiated with W. D. Couch for the purchase of a controlling interest of the mills, and sent an engineer to investigate them. As a result of a faulty and fraudulent survey on the part of the engineer, who is claimed to have been in collusion with Candler, the mills were declared in poor condition, and Candler declined to proceed with the purchase agreement. It is set forth that the Candler Bank then with-

drew its support, and on May 14, 1921, involuntary bankruptcy proceedings were instituted against the mills. During the proceedings, it is claimed, Walter Candler objected to operation of the mills on any basis. In September, 1921, the mills were adjudged solvent, and the bankruptcy proceedings dismissed. After this, it is explained, the creditors and stockholders agreed upon execution of a trust deed, under three series of notes or bonds were to be issued, the first series not to exceed \$300,000, the second \$190,000 and the third in a sum not to exceed the amount necessary to pay off the then general creditors of the mills. Intervenors claim that despite the fact that the series was to provide working capital the Candler's schemed in such a way as to prevent this from happening with intent to wreck the concern and bring about a foreclosure sale.

It is claimed that several favorable contracts for extension of credit and sale of the output of the mills were refused by the Candler's and their associates in line with their "conspiracy to fraudulently obtain control of the concern."

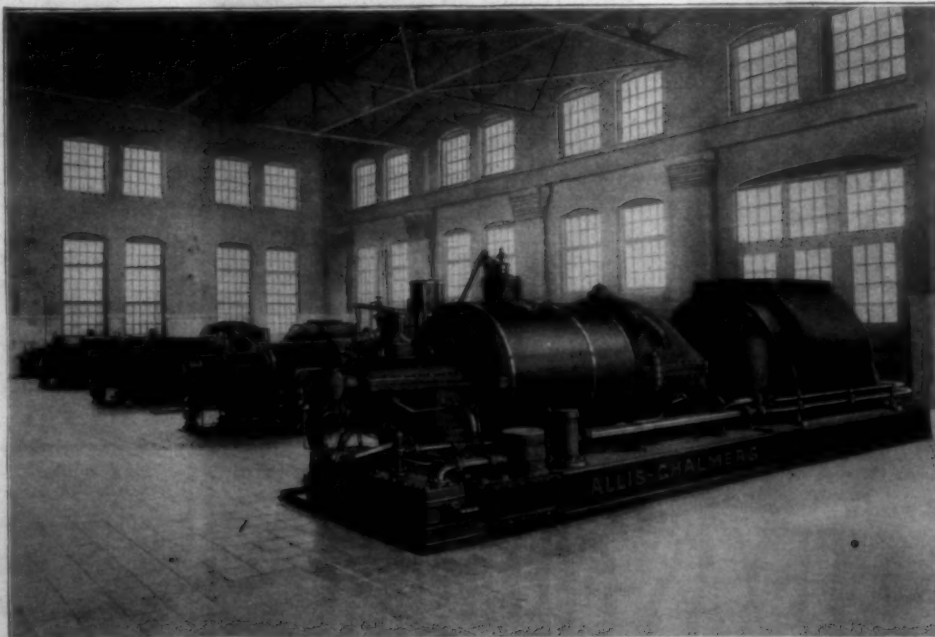
It is further declared that on a later occasion when W. D. Couch was out of the city a majority of the stockholders "in pursuance of the fraudulent scheme, permitted a default in payment of a bond of \$20,000," and that they could "easily have obtained funds necessary to pay and discharge said bond." An offer by a local capitalist and several of the stockholders to pay the bond was declined, it is claimed the document.

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Cotton Notes

The Week's Cotton Trade.

Prices for both spot cotton and future contracts during the week ending April 6 were erratic with wide fluctuations. However, net advances were registered for the week, amounting to 87 points for May future contracts at New York and 66 points for spot cotton. On April 6, May future contracts at New York closed at 29.52c and spot cotton in the South closed at an average of about 29.13c per pound. The unsettled condition of the market was attributed to continued heavy liquidation by longs, together with short selling during the first part of the week which was followed by covering and fresh buying during the latter part.

Spot sales, although a little larger than the previous week, were small.

Reports indicate no material change in the dry goods markets. Exports amounted to 81,507 bales, as compared with 38,893 bales the previous week and 180,255 bales for the corresponding week last year.

Certificated stock at New York on April 6 was 43,805 bales, and at New Orleans, 11,176 bales. Total stocks all kinds at New York, 56,574 bales, and at New Orleans, 163,798 bales.

New York future contracts closed April 6: May 29.52c, July 28.65c, October 25.41, December 25.00, Janu-

ary 24.73; New Orleans closed: May 28.87c, July 28.55, October 24.95, December 24.62, January 24.45. New Orleans spot cotton 29.50c.

Cotton movement from August 1 to April 6:

	1923	1922
Bales	Bales	Bales
Port receipts ...	5,262,785	4,756,648
Ports tocks	594,238	1,039,032
Interior receipts.	6,846,885	6,213,500
Interior stocks .	690,625	1,145,068
Into sight	9,193,033	8,377,693
Northern spinners		
takings	1,974,702	1,759,393
Southern spinners		
takings	3,670,464	2,940,883
World's visible		
supply of		
American cotton	2,209,063	3,600,879

Boll Weevil Reaches Limit of Cotton Belt.

Only 4.01 per cent of the entire cotton crop is produced outside of territory infested by the boll weevil, which appeared in Southern Texas in 1892. This weevil-free area is largely in western Texas and western Oklahoma. The boll weevil has now reached practically the limit of its regular movement forward, as established by the limits of the cotton producing belt, and the only important changes which can be expected in the future will be fluctuating



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movements in the western territory, and also shifts northward or southward along the northern line defined by extremes of temperature from year to year.

In western Texas and western Oklahoma the weevil lost ground in 1922 due to dry climatic conditions, which were exceedingly unfavorable for its multiplication. It is probable that for some years to come there will be more or less shifting back and forth in this region, the weevil moving westward following wet summers and receding following drought.

Department Circular 266, Dispersion of the Boll Weevil in 1922, by F. F. Bondy, R. C. Gaines, W. B. Williams, and M. T. Young, entomologists, assisted by various state entomologists, is available on application to the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C. It gives by counties the line reached during 1922 by the boll weevil, and compares the total area infested in each State from 1892 through 1922. In Virginia, a small area of 392 square miles has been reached which was not previously infested. The situation for the Western states remains practically the same as in 1921. There were 22,386 square miles of new territory invaded in 1922, the greatest gain for a single state being in North Georgia, with 16,363 square miles newly infested. The loss in Texas and Oklahoma amounted to 8,944 square miles, leaving a net gain of 13,442 square miles for the boll weevil in the cotton belt.

Facing a World's Famine in Cotton.

According to the International Federation Master Cotton Spinners Association foreign spinners have consumed during the first six months of this cotton season ending February first a total of 3,053,000 bales of American cotton which would be a total for season ending August 1st, \$6,106,000; American consumption of cotton by April first will total 4,500,000 and by August 1st will total 7,000,000, and a total consumption of American cotton will be 13,106,000.

In connection with the estimate of a total consumption of American cotton of 7 million bales it must be remembered that consumption is now record breaking, number of spindles largest ever known.

According to Secretary Hester of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange there was a carryover in the U. S. in all positions, that is mill stocks,

counted and uncounted towns, ports and plantations, European mill stocks, European port stocks a total of lint cotton of 4,572,000, and the 1922 cotton crop was 9,750,000, leaving a total world's supply of American cotton of 14,322,000.

This would leave a world's stock of cotton of 1,216,000 on August 1st, 1923, which would not be sufficient to run the world's mill five weeks when there would not be a bale of cotton in existence in the whole world. As new cotton will not be available for the mills before September 15th the question will be which mills will be forced to shut down first for lack of cotton to fill their spindles.

It is a well-known fact that mills of the world require stocks of at least two million bales to go into each season. The Liverpool, New York and New Orleans contracts markets require stocks of certificated cotton to protect contracts and regardless of the price every bale of cotton in existence was never known to come into sight and be sold.

With consumption 1922-23 exceeding 13 million bales of cotton if available and complete exhaustion of supplies at the end of the year to say that a crop of even 13 or 14 million bales would be sufficient is absurd and should the crop be as small as 12 or 11 million bales prices would go to levels not witnessed since the Civil war.

For these reasons I am strongly advising my spinner friends and consumers of cotton goods to buy July, October, December and January cotton as a hedge against their requirements for the next fifteen months. My Southern friends should all refuse to sell their next crop at present prices which in my opinion will look very cheap when delivery day rolls round. Cotton traders have a wonderful opportunity to buy cotton now for substantial profits.

Wade Hamilton Armstrong,
Cotton Specialist.

New York.

New Brunswick Cotton Industry.

The most important industry in the St. Croix valley, N. B., Canada, says Consul Alonzo B. Garrett, is the manufacture of gingham, shirtings, and dress goods. There are 1,548 looms and 55,000 spindles with 850 operatives and an annual output of \$2,000,000 which is marketed in Canada. All the raw material long staple cotton, is purchased in the United States.



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Cotton Goods

New York.—There was a steadier tone in the cotton goods market last week, especially in the gray goods division. Sales continued rather small, although one large automobile manufacturer was reported as buying 5,000,000 yards of wide goods for rubberizing purposes, delivery to be made in July, August and September. Buyers as a whole have been slow to contract far ahead on account of the uncertainty in raw cotton.

An advance in wide sheetings has put them on a basis of cents for 10-4 goods and sheets and pillow cases were moved up in the same proportion. Other advances on finished goods are expected to equalize the wage advances that have been made by so many mills. The demand for wash goods continues strong, with gingham in the lead. The market for bleached cotton was quiet.

The irregularity in the cotton goods markets has caused cloth buyers to stay out of the market. Sheetings remained quiet with some small lots of spots offered under market quotations. Drills were quiet.

A moderate amount of print cloth trading was reported in some quarters, but generally speaking that market was quiet. May and June deliveries of 60x48s were sold at 9 3-4 cents. One or two fair sized orders for June-July deliveries of 64x60s were put through at 11 1-8c, but it was still possible to buy for earlier delivery at 11c. Some inquiries looking toward further business with printers were received, but in the absence of a stable cotton market there is no impetus for large trading beyond the fact that a new percale season is not many weeks off.

During the last two days a revival of buying interest in tire fabrics has been noted. Altogether only a few orders were placed but after a prolonged quiet spell it appeared that tire manufacturers were considering their third quarter needs. In one case an order for

300,000 pounds of carded peeler cords was placed. Deliveries were for July-September.

The smaller tire concerns are not noted amount the inquiries. The augmented advertising campaigns of the largest producers are again making some painful impressions. One of the largest companies reported that its distribution to date would be likely to create a need for from 20 to 30 per cent production expansion. The experience is by no means even fairly general.

The sateen market holds up well. Reports of some low prices that have been heard were considered misleading, as several well informed centers reported inability to get much in the way of desirable goods at the low figures rumored. "To my mind," said one factor, "we can now be convinced that practically all of the sateens that sold were bought for actual use. The business had been on such a large scale that many were of the impression that fair portions were being taken for speculation. This could not have been true, judging from what we have been able to get in second hands. It must be remembered that the advance in sateens was greater, perhaps, than the percentage of increase in any of the other cotton cloths of similar character—and even a decline of one-half cent would be insignificant—and reflect the strength of the market, if it did not go higher."

Cotton prices were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28 inch, 64x64's, 8 1-2 cents; 64x60's, 8 1-4 cents; 38 1-2 inch 64x64's, 11 3-8 cents; brown sheetings, southern standards, 16 3-4 cents; tickings, 8 oz. 30 cents; denims 2.20s, 25 cents and 26 cents; staple kinghams, 21 1-2 at cents.

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The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—The cotton yarn market was quiet last week, but spinners' prices generally remained unchanged. Some concessions were reported on orders for nearby shipment, but there were exceptions rather than the rule, and second hands are holding prices as firmly as the bills. While sales remained small, more interest, especially in Southern carded knitting yarns was noticeable. The knitters are paying more and more attention to their yarn needs and it is expected that they will begin to buy substantially within a short time. The ups and down of the cotton yarn during the week had very little effect in the yarn market. Pressure to break yarn prices has not been as heavy as was anticipated, and the amount of yarn offered from stock has been comparatively small. A general view of the market here seems to be that the present unsettled period will be of short duration and that a new buying movement will develop within a few weeks.

The carpet and insulating trades have showed more activity in covering their yarn requirements within the past week. Carpet manufacturers are entering the market in a small way and it is believed that their orders will steadily increase from now on until they are covering their normal needs. The insulators are placing a steady volume of business, made up of small orders but reaching a good total when the general dullness of the market is considered. Weavers are buying very sparingly at present.

Yarn prices were quoted in this market as follows:

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps.		
10s	48	a
12s to 14s	50	a
2-ply 16s	51	a
2-ply 20s	54	a
2-ply 24s	60	a
2-ply 26s	62	a
2-ply 30s	65	a
2-ply 40s	72	a73
2-ply 50s	85	a
Southern Two-Ply Skeins.		
5s to 8s	46	a
10s to 12s	47	a48
14s	49	a
16s	50	a
20s	52	a
24s	55	a
30s	62	a
36s	70	a71
40s	72	a73
40s ex	74	a
50s	84	a85
60s	90	a
Carpet—		
1, 3 and 4-ply	44	a45
5-ply	44	a45
Tinged Insulating Yarns.		
6s, 1-ply	42	a42½
8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	44	a
10s, 1-ply and 2-ply	45	a
12s, 2-ply	46	a
20s, 2-ply	53	a
26s, 2-ply	60	a61
30s, 2-ply	63	a64
Duck Yarns.		
3, 4 and 5-ply	46	a
8s	47	a
10s	48	a
12s	48	a
3, 4 and 5-ply	52	a
16s	54	a
20s	54	a
Southern Single Chain Warps.		
6s to 10s	46	a47
12s	48	a
14s	49	a
16s	51	a
20s	54	a
24s	57	a58
26s	60	a61
30s	62	a63
40s	73	a74

Southern Single Skeins.		
6s to 8s	45	a
10s	46	a
12s	47	a
14s	48	a
16s	49	a
20s	54	a
24s	60	a
26s	57	a
30s	64	a65
Southern Frame Cones.		
8s	46	a
10s	46½	a
12s	47	a
14s	47½	a
16s	48	a
18s	49	a50
20s	50	a51
22s	51	a52
24s	53	a54
26s	55	a56
30s	57	a58
30s dbl crd	60	a61
30s tying in	56	a
40s	68	a69
Southern Combed Peeler Skeins, Etc.		
2-ply 30s	70	a
2-ply 36s	76	a
2-ply 40s	77½	a
2-ply 50s	87½	a
2-ply 60s	95	a
2-ply 70s	110	a
2-ply 80s	120	a125
Southern Combed Peeler Cones.		
10s	55	a
12s	56	a
14s	57	a
16s	58	a
18s	59	a
20s	60	a
22s	62	a
24s	63	a
26s	64	a
28s	66	a
30s	69	a
32s	74	a
34s	75	a
36s	76	a
40s	80	a
50s	90	a
60s	100	a
Eastern Carded Peeler Thread Twist Skeins.		
20s, 2-ply	60	a
22s, 2-ply	61	a
24s, 2-ply	63	a
30s, 2-ply	68	a
36s, 2-ply	75	a
40s, 2-ply	78	a
45s, 2-ply	85	a
50s, 2-ply	92	a
Eastern Carded Cones.		
10s	47	a
12s	48	a
14s	49	a
16s	50	a
20s	52	a
22s	52	a
26s	57	a
28s	58	a
30s	62	a

Cotton Knit Goods in Cuba.

The only factory which has ever undertaken the manufacture of cotton hosiery and undershirts in Cuba has now been idle for several months. The maximum normal production of this mill reported to have been 20 dozen undershirts and 500 dozen pairs of hosiery per month. Discontinuance of operations is attributed principally to the pressure of foreign competition, says Acting Commercial Attache Paul L. Edwards, Havana.

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MAKE SUDS
 (Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)

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A dependable assistant in sizing Cotton Warps

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For Silk and Cotton Hosiery



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Braids Tapes Cotton Rope

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DRAKE CORPORATION

*"Warp Dressing Service
Improves Weaving"*

NORFOLK - - VIRGINIA

Want Department

Weave Room Overseer.

Open for job on short notice. Have had considerable experience on starting up and operating looms on sheeting, Duck Towels and Damask. Will consider any size mill. Write L. B., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Master Mechanic.

Want position as master mechanic or superintendent of cotton mill construction. Have had 20 years' experience. References furnished. W. M. Phillips, 902 East Eighteenth Street, Charlotte, N. C.

Sale of Cotton Mill.

The property of Keowee Yarn Mill, situated at Walhalla, South Carolina, will be sold at Walhalla on April 26 1923, at 12 o'clock, noon. Terms of sale, cash. Upset price fixed at \$75,000.

This is a very desirable property consisting of 27 acres of land, two large buildings, 18 tenant houses, store room and warehouses. Electrically equipped. Has about 4,700 spindles.

Inventory, and any other information desired, sent by trustee on request. Trustee's address: Anderson S. C.

J. L. SHERARD,
Trustee.

Loom Fixers Wanted

Two first class Lowell loom fixers. Appril T. V. Hughey, overseer weaving, Autauga Cotton Mills, Autauga, Ala.

Wanted.

8 centrifugal machines, 20" to 60" copper or steel. Also a number of dryers, package and yarn-type. Consolidated Products Company, Inc., 15 Park Row, New York City.

Joseph L. Davidson Co.

Established 1880

Designing Card Stamping Repeating
FOR ALL TEXTILE FABRICS

2525 N. Second St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Manufacturer

Would like to hear from parties having to lease 15,000 to 20,000 square feet of floor space with power, etc. Could also use some cotton mill machinery if included in lease. State full particulars, terms, etc. Address: Manufacturer, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

WELL DRILLING AND DEEP WELL PUMPS

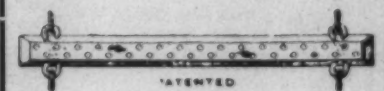
We do the engineering, and have had 32 years experience solving water problems satisfactorily for textile mills.

Sydney Pump & Well Co., Inc.
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For Quick Sale.

25 High-Speed latest type 8 head 12" lap Whitin Combers.
4 Sliver and Ribbon lap machines.
3 Mason Cards.
1 9x4½ Whitin Intermediate.
1 10x15 Woonsocket Int.
5,000 Draper No. 2, 7¼ Stroke new warp bobbins.
3,000 Whitin medium 6½ stroke warp bobbins.
25,000 4x5 Wood Spools.
2,000 3¼x5 Wood Spools.
Textile Machinery Exchange,
Box 1355

Improved Dobby Chain



Dobby Cords

Rice Dobby Chain Co.
Millbury, Mass.

Send Us Your Order To-day

Position Wanted

General Superintendent or General Manager of Cotton Yarn or Cloth Mill—thoroughly efficient and practical cotton manufacturer. Available April 15.

Address: "Bristol," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Practical weaver of long experience who understands construction on wide variety of both white and colored goods. Good references. Address No. 3757.

WANT position as master mechanic. Now employed, but wish larger job. Have had 20 years experience in machine and mill shops, familiar with both steam and electric drive. Best of references as to character and ability. Address No. 3758.

WANT position as carder or spinner. Am practical carder, comb and spinner. Thoroughly understand combed hosiery and warp yarns. Finished on tubes or skeins. Capable of handling superintendents job. Best of references showing character, ability and experience. Address No. 3759.

WANT position as weaver or second hand in large room. Prefer white work. Am practical man and have long experience in good mills. Good manager of help, good habits. Excellent references. No. 3760.

WANT position as overseer weaving or superintendent. Good man of long experience. Can come on short notice. Good references. Address No. 3761.

WANT position as carder in large room. I can furnish references from a number of the best mill men in the South, showing an excellent record in every respect. Address No. 3762.

WANT position as supt. or weaver. Have had 12 years experience as overseer weaving, 4 years as superintendent. Prefer mill in Charlotte territory. Excellent references. Address No. 3765.

WANT position in mill office. Experienced bookkeeper, office manager and all around mill office man. Best of references. Address No. 3766.

WANT position as superintendent of weaving mill, North Carolina preferred. Have had 10 years experience as overseer on present job. Fully capable of handling large mill. Best of references from leading mill officials. Address No. 3767.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn mill, overseer spinning or master mechanic. Long experience in all departments of mill and am practical and efficient man. Best of references. Address No. 3768.

WANT position as master mechanic. Long experience in boiler and machine rooms, expert on both steam and electric drive. Excellent references. Address 3769.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer weaving. Long experience in good mills, on wide variety of fabrics. Hard worker, good manager of help and can give fine references. Address No. 3773.

WANT position as carder and spinner, or both. Have had 25 years as such. 16 years in one mill as overseer. Can give excellent references from present employers. Address No. 3771.

WANT position as mechanic or electrician or would take assistant's place where there is good opportunity for advancement. Can furnish excellent references from superintendent and chief engineer where now employed. Address No. 3773.

WANT position as carder or spinner. Long experience, also graduate of I. C. S. course. Best of references. Address No. 3774.

WANT position as carder. Now holding carder's place in 30,000 spindle mill. Am 42 years old, strictly sober, good manager of help and can get good production. Experienced on all numbers from 4s to 30s also on waste yarns. Excellent references. Address No. 3776.

WANT position as supt. of yarn mill, or would take carding and spinning. Now with mill on chambraya. My experience covers long term of years, both as second hand and overseer. Excellent references. Address No. 3777.

WANT position as carder, spinner, of overseer spooling, winding, warping. Can furnish excellent references to show ability, experience and character. Address No. 3778.

WANT position as overseer spinning, 12 years as overseer spinning, spooling, warping and twisting. Now employed as carder, and am giving satisfaction, but wish larger place. Graduate I. C. S. course. Excellent references. Address No. 3779.

FIRST CLASS ROLLER coverer wants to change. Married, middle aged, best of references. Address No. 3780.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer weaving, white or colored work, plain and fancy weaves. Excellent weaver, good manager of help. Fine references. Address No. 3782.

WANT position as superintendent. First class man, 36 years in mill, held last job as superintendent in large mill for 5 years. Have been overseer for 15 years, superintendent for 5. Experienced carder, spinner and weaver. Can handle any kind of mill on white goods. Address No. 3785.

WANT position as supt. on colored, or plain or fancy goods, or assistant supt. in large mill. Would consider place as overseer weaving at room with more than 1,000 looms. 20 years in weaving, excellent references. Address No. 3787.

WANT position as overseer spinning. On present job for 4 years. Long experience. Age 38, married, have family of mill help. Fine references. Address No. 3788.

WANT position as shipping clerk or general office man in good mill. Experienced shipping clerk, pay roll and general office man. Have spent 10 years in mill. Age 26, settled and sober. Excellent references. Address No. 3789.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Now employed, but wish larger place. Excellent record over long term of years, first class references. Address No. 3790.

WANT position as overseer weaving, or second hand in large room. Experienced on many lines of goods, practical man, good worker and of good habits. References. Address No. 3791.

WANT position as overseer carding, or spinning, or both. Best of references show character and ability. Address No. 3792.

WANT position as overseer weaving, age 42, 12 years as overseer, experienced on plain twills and ducks. Now employed. Best of references. Address No. 3793.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Now giving satisfaction, but wish to change. Excellent references to show experience and ability. Address No. 3794.

WANT position as superintendent of weave mill. Long experience and am first class man. References to show character and ability. Address No. 3795.

WANT position as overseer carding of spinning. Have had 8 years as overseer age 35, married and can give good references. Address No. 3795.

WANT position as supt. of yarn mill, or carder and spinner. Can furnish references to show an excellent past record. Address No. 3796.

WANT position as supt. Now employed in large weave mill and giving satisfaction, but wish to change for good reason. Best of references. Address No. 3797.

WANT position as supt. of small yarn mill, or carder on large mill. Have been supt. for 9 years and always gave satisfaction. Excellent references. Address No. 3798.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Am practical man whose experience has been long and varied and can get quality and quantity production. Fine references. Address No. 3799.

WANT position as superintendent, weave mill on colored goods preferred. Have long record of successful service. Can take stock in good mill. Highest class references. Address No. 3800.

WANT position as superintendent. Practical man with long experience in number of good mills. Can furnish excellent references showing character and ability. Address No. 3801.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or both. Many years experience in both departments and am thoroughly trained and practical man. Best of references. Address No. 3802.

WANT position as overseer carding or would take second hand in large room. Now employed as overseer. Satisfactory references as to past record. Address No. 3803.

WANT position as superintendent, or would take assistant's place. Want mill on colored work, experienced on all kinds of colored goods, age 39, married and can give good references. Address No. 3804.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Familiar with variety of weaves and can furnish excellent references. Address No. 3805.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer weaving. Thoroughly trained in all departments of mill, I. C. S. graduate. Understand jacquard weaving. Age 30, married, no bad habits. Good references. Address No. 3806.

WANT position as overseer spinning or as assistant superintendent by man who can get results, either yarn or weave mill. Best of references. Address No. 3807.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Age 37, 12 years as overseer. First class references. Address No. 3808.

WANT position as superintendent, or overseer large card or spinning room. High class man, experienced and practical, references to show good past record. Address No. 3809.

WANT position as superintendent of large yarn mill. Have been overseer and superintendent in some of the best yarn mills in North Carolina. Have fine record as to quality and quantity at low cost. Address No. 3810.

WANT position as carder or spinner or both. Capable of handling large room in first class man. Long experience, fine references. Address No. 3811.

WANT position as carder or spinner. Experienced mill man, now running card room at night, but want day job. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3812.

WANT position as superintendent. Practical man of long experience and ability to get good results. Now employed as superintendent. Good references. Address No. 3813.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have had 24 years experience in cotton mill shops both steam and electric drive. References. Address No. 3813-A.

WANT position as overseer weaving on Draper looms, plain white goods preferred. Now employed, but desire better job. Good references from good mill men as to character and ability. Address No. 3815.

WANT position as overseer carding. Good man, now employed, but wish better position. First class references showing good past record. Address No. 3816.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or weave mill. Long experience in carding, spinning and weaving, and winding. Can get quantity and quality production at lowest cost. Age 39, good character and references. Address No. 3817.

WANT position as superintendent. Practical manufacturer of ability and experience. Good manager of help. Fine references. Address No. 3818.

WANT position as overseer weaving. First class weaver in every respect, sober, reliable and hard worker. Experienced on wide variety of goods. Good references. Address No. 3819.

WANT position as superintendent or manager of yarn or cloth mill in the Carolinas. Now general superintendent of large mill, have held job satisfactorily for three years but have good reasons for wanting to change. Good references. Address No. 3821.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer carding or assistant superintendent on yarn or plain cloth mill. High class, reliable man, good manager of help. A-1 references. Address No. 3822.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Strictly high class man of good character; long experience in weaving, best of references. Address No. 3823.

WANT position as superintendent, or carder or spinner. Now employed as spinner in mill on fine yarns and am giving entire satisfaction, but want

larger place. Good references. Address No. 3824.

WANT position as superintendent, carder or spinner. Practical man of long experience in good mills. Fine references. Address No. 3825.

WANT position as master mechanic. Now employed, but want larger job. Many years experience as mechanic, steam and electric drive. Excellent references. Address No. 3826.

WANT position as superintendent or traveling salesman. Experienced mill man and can give excellent references. Address No. 3827.

WANT position as superintendent. Have held position as such in some of the best mills in South and give satisfactory references to any mill needing first class man. Address No. 3827.

WANT position as master mechanic. Long experience in mill machine shop, fully competent to handle large job. Fine references. Address No. 3829.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or superintendent. Practical man who has had many years experience as superintendent and overseer and can get satisfactory results. Best of references. Address No. 3821.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or carder or spinner. Thoroughly familiar with these departments and am well qualified to handle either a room or a mill. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3832.

WANT position as superintendent of mill in North Carolina making yarns or print cloths. Now employed as superintendent of 27,000 spindle mill making 30s hosiery yarn and 64x60s print cloth. Am giving satisfaction but have good reason for making change. Best of references. Address No. 3833.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer carding. Long experience as both and can get good production at low cost. Would like to correspond with mill needing high class man. Address No. 3834.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Good worker of long experience in number of good mills. First class references to show past record. Address No. 3835.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer carding and spinning. Now employed, but wish larger place. Competent, reliable man who can give satisfaction in every way. Good references. Address No. 3836.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Have had long experience as superintendent and am high class man in every respect. Can handle mill on any class of goods made in South. Want to correspond with mill needing high class executive. Excellent references from reliable mill men. Address No. 3837.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Practical weaver who can get big production at the right cost. Fine references. Address No. 3838.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Can handle any fabric made in South. Have had over 27 years experience from loom fixer to overseer weaving and was promoted steadily by one of the largest mills in the South. Married, have family, religious worker, good manager of help. Can give excellent list of references. Address No. 3839.

WANT position as superintendent, prefer South Carolina or Georgia. Now employed as assistant superintendent and weaver and am giving entire satisfaction. Have good reasons for wishing to change. Excellent references. Address No. 3840.

WANT position as overseer weaving, prefer job of fancies. Have been weaver for past 10 years with one of the finest mills in the South. Excellent references to show a fine record. Address No. 3841.

WANT position as superintendent, yarn mill preferred. High class man who is well trained and has had long experience. Best of references. Address No. 3842.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as such, but want better job. Good weaver as well as superintendent and get operate weave mill on very satisfactory basis. Address No. 3843.

WANT position as superintendent, carder or spinner. Now employed as superintendent. Long experience as both overseer and superintendent and can get satisfactory results. Address No. 3844.

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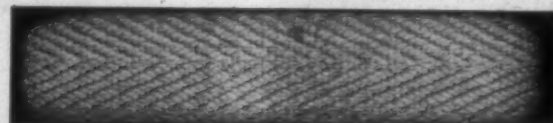
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- S-**
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Shamow Shuttle Co., Woonsocket, R. I.
Southern Novelty Co., Hartsville, S. C.
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
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Southern Textile Machinery Co., Greenville, S. C.
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C.
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Universal Winding Co., Boston, Mass.
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- W-**
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